Beaver Radical

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. S. RUTAN. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873. NUMBER 11

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance,).....$2,00
SIX MONTHS, " " " 1,00
THREE " " " " 50
SINGLE COPIES 05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, $8,00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, $1,00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

Attorneys.

O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

JOHN EAIKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN K. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
ROCHESTER, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
(NEAR THE POST OFFICE.)
6ct4 BEAVER C. H., PA.

GILBERT L. EBERHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY,
Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA
no3'72-1y

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office, in the Radical Building,)
BEAVER, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

J. H. M'CREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THIRD STREET,
(First door below the Court House,)
1'70—1y BEAVER, PA.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
114 SOUTH SIXTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
Pensions, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. 1y

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER PA.
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER . . . . . JNO. C. BARR.
SWARTZWELDER & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 66 GRANT STREET,
PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
se21'71-6m

READ BY EVERYBODY,
THE BEAVER RADICAL.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The Moral and Legal Considerations.

Ed. Radical:—Please publish the selection from the Lancaster *Gazette*, for the consideration of the voters of Beaver county, and oblige

J. I FRAZER,
J. H. AUGHEY,
J. F. EDGAR,
Special Committee.

Are there any principles of law, gospel or morality which should deter the citizens from voting against license?

1. It is a principle recognized in all civilized communities that society has the right to protect, by legal enactment, health, lives and moral interests of its citizens. This right is acted upon by every government, legislature and court in Christendom, and it is a right inherent in the organization of society.

"Natural law," says Blackstone, "requires that we should *live honestly, hurt nobody* and render to every one his due. Can a man sell liquor to be drank, and not hurt the drinker? Can he take money and give no value? The liquor seller cannot do this, and therefore has no *natural right* to sell liquor for drinking purposes.

"Common law further declares that no man has a right to use his property *to the injury of another*, and that the consent of the party injured is no mitigation of the offence." No man can rent his house for the sale of liquor, without using it to injure others. No man can sell liquor to be used for drinking, and not injure those who thus use it. Common law, we thus see, gives no man a *right* to sell for such purpose. The moral law, which requires "that we love our neighbors as ourselves," does not give the right to sell intoxicating drinks, inasmuch as no one can thus sell without doing hurt to his neighbor. Therefore, the moral law gives no right to a license.

The law of God, which says "thou shalt not kill," does not give the right to trade in that which all experience shows, kills and destroys. It is believed that nearly every homicide which has taken place in Lancaster county during the past thirty years, has been caused directly or indirectly by liquor. Therefore, the law of God confers no right to sell for such purposes.

The statute law is the only one which does give men this privilege to sell. The Legislature has assumed to give a privilege which neither natural law, common law, moral law, nor the law of God allows.

The liquor seller's "right" is by man made law. He holds it only at the will of that law. When that is taken away, all right to sell ceases. It is not a duty to take away a privilege, which experience has proved cannot be exercised but at the cost of all other citizens, and which confers no good, but causes evil continually.

Gambling, horse-racing and lotteries, which were once carried on under the sanction of man made law, have, because of the injuries inflicted upon the people, all been prohibited—the liquor traffic is a thousand times more destructive to every interest and should also be prohibited.

2. This principle of protection is acted upon in the laws which are passed against gambling, lotteries, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, counterfeiting, storage of gun powder, obscene prints, and any business that endangers the public health and morals. We do not depend upon moral suasion to protect society against these evils. We do not go to the gambler or horse-thief and appeal to his conscience, his humanity, love of right, or his regard for public welfare. We do not plead with the incendiary and portray before his mind the suffering, the loss of property or life which he occasions. We do not depend upon the preaching of the Gospel, public meetings, speeches or the force of argument to protect men from stealing, or forging, or slandering. Society, by law, says these evils shall not be permitted. So with rum selling. It is evil and only evil, and that continually, and must be forbidden.

3. This right of society to protect itself or its young, ignorant or thoughtless members from the evils of the drink trade, has constantly been recognized by our laws in relation to the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is conceded that this traffic is so full of danger and followed by such sad consequences that it cannot and has not been left open for every one to engage in it. Hence, permission is granted only to a select few to sell liquors. Now, if society has the right to forbid this trade to all but a few persons, it is clearly right to suppress it altogether.

4. Society exercises the right of destroying private property when necessary to prevent evil or to secure the public good. The goods of the smuggler are seized and confiscated. To arrest a conflagration a house or store may be pulled down or blown up. Tainted meat, damaged hides, decayed fish, fruit or vegtables, the implements of the gambler may be seized and destroyed. And why? Because the trade in these is a sin against society, and are destructive of health and public welfare. But the sale of intoxicating drinks produces an amount of private misery and public mischief compared with which the injury done by those things is as nothing.

Judge McLean (5th Howard's Reports 589) says: "The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated; every thing prejudicial to the public health or the morals of a city may be removed; merchandize from a port where contagious diseases prevails, being liable to communicate disease, may be excluded, and in extreme cases may be thrown into the sea."

5. It is constitutional. The prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages is in accord with the fundamental principles of the Government. We believe it may safely be affirmed that the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of every State before whom the question has come for adjudication, and that the contrary is not found in any judicial annals of the country. Let us quote from the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States as being the highest authority. Judge Grier of Pennsylvania, gives his opinion in the following clear and forcible words:

"It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition, necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority. All laws for the restraint or punishment of crime, or the preservation of the public peace, health and morals, are, from their very nature, of primary importance, and lie at the foundation of social existence. They are for the protection of life and liberty, and necessarily compel all law on subjects of secondary importance which relate only to property, convenience or luxury, to recede when they come in contact or colission, *salus populi suprema lex.* If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold in health, wealth and happiness of the people."—5 *Howard*, 632.

Chief Justice Taney of Maryland, says: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I see nothing in the Constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether."—5. *Howard*, 577.

Justice Catron of Tennessee said: "If the State has the power of restraint by license, to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limits. And may go the length of prohibiting sales altogether."—5. *Howard*, 611.

Justice McLean, of Ohio said: "A license to sell an article, foreign or domestic, as a merchant or inn-keeper, or victualler, is a matter of police and revenue, within the power of the State."—5. *Howard*, 599.

Again: "It is the settled construction of evey regulation of commerce, that under the sanction of its general laws, no person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or anything which contaminates its morals or endangers its safety." If the article be injurious to the health and morals of a community, a State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police power which lies ot the foundation of its prosperity, *prohibit the sale of it.*—5 *Howard*, 592.

"No one can claim a license to retail spirits as a matter of right."—5 *Howard*, 597.

These opinions put beyond question the constitutionality of prohibitory laws.

We have to a limited extent presented the economical and legal aspects of the questions involved in the coming vote: The strictly moral considerations, numerous and conclusive from that point of view, we are compelled, for want of space, to refer to the churches or a subsequent paper.

HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

Fellow citizens—This is a question of far more importance to yourselves and families, and involving far greater responsibility to your fellow men than attaches to political elections. We pray you to consider that in deciding whether the drink trade of the county shall be continued or suppressed, you not only settle a point which affects your *pecuniary interests*, but one which involves the joy and sorrow of many families and the temporal and eternal welfare of men; women and children. Can you be guiltless if this opportunity passes unused by you in behalf of morality, peace and the common good, or if by acting in support of the license system, the flood gates of iniquity are kept open, and the streams of liquid death are still poured out upon the community.

Consider, what good have you ever known to come to the user of strong drink? Have such become wiser men, more devoted Christians, or better citizens? Have they thereby become better husbands or fathers; better farmers or mechanics? Have such been the most faithful in fulfilling promises, or paying debts? Have they reared their children better; affording better examples of morality, industry or frugality? Have they made the best school directors or township officers, or better performed trusts of any kind? Would you employ such in your business in preference to the entirely sober? *Has any good within your recollection come to your neighborhood from the sale of drink?*

LOOK AROUND YOU, AND THINK!

Consider, on the other hand, the evils which you know have been caused by the drink. How many men within the circle of your acquaintances have become impoverished? How many families, who in starting in life had good prospects, have become blighted and broken up? How many separations and divorces of husband and wife? How many children bound out at a tender age because of it? How many stores shut up, farms and homes sold by the sheriff or assignee? How many failures in business? How many bad debts? How many children not schooled, fed or clothed through it? In short, how much of human misery and distress have you known caused by the drink trade? Is the bar-room or the beer saloon the place where you would desire your children to be schooled? Why not? Then *remember the great responsibilities which cluster around your vote.*

YOU CANNOT ESCAPE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Vote "For License" and the bad trade continues, the crime and the pauperism, and the evils you know of, continue by your help! Vote thus, and when you see the bloated, reeling drunkard, feel and say, I voted for that!

When you hear the oaths, curses and imprecations, which come from our liquor places, feel and say, I voted for that! When you learn of families abused, the heart and hope of the wife crushed, the children ignorant and imbruted by the father's drunkenness, say and feel, I voted for that! When you see the prison and poor-house crowded with the victims of the drink, say and feel, I voted for this! You cannot escape the responsibility, except by working and voting "AGAINST LICENSE."

Ho! for the rescue! ye whose eyes have seen
The ruin wrought where drunkenness hath been.
Up! ye are bidden to a nobler strife.
Not to destroy, but to rescue human life.

To accomplish this no time must be lost, and no pains spared. Openly avow your sentiments; talk with your neighbors. Your self-respect as a man, your happiness as a son or brother, the safety of your family, your security as a citizen, depend on your action. How will you vote? "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." How will YOU VOTE?

There is an evil in the land,
Rank with age and foul with crime,
Strong with many, a legal band,
Money, fashion, use and time.
'Tis the question of the hour,
How shall we the strong o'erpower!
Vote it out!—vote it out!—
This will put the thing to rout.

'Tis the battle of the hour—
Freemen, show your strength again;
In the ballot is your power,
This will bring the foe to pain.
We have preached against this wrong,
Have pleaded, too, with words of song!
Vote it out!—vote it out!—
Vote and pray with hearts devout.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is the inaugural address delivered by President Grant on the 4th of March:

Fellow Citizens—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole nation. My best efforts will be given in the future. I trust my four years' experience in the office has not been without profit.

When my first term of office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution and three of the four States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the efforts to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism, or government by the people, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them.

There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made continuous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I am committed so far as executive influence can avail.

Social equality is not a subject to be legislated on, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what is in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels, let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and executive control is not exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under the same circumstances.

In the first year of the past administration a proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo, and which I entertained.

I believe, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned, and that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me.

In future, while I hold the present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. However, I do not share the apprehension held by many as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the acquisition of territory. Commerce, education, rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this; rather, I believe, our great Maker is preparing the world, in his own good time, to become one nation, speaking one language, and that armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; the restoration of currency to a fixed value compared with the world's; gold, if possible, to par with it; the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and our share in carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, is the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aboriginees of the country under the benign influence of education and civilization—it is either this or a war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by people pursuing commerce, and all industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrongs already inflicted upon him should be taken into consideration, and the balance placed to his credit.

A moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? If the effort be made in good faith, we will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth and our own consciences, for having made it.

All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment best serve to caary them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement. It has been and is my earnest desire to secure this.

Reformatory rules regulating the methods of appointments and promotion were established, and my efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my fellow men for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting upon me to render the best services within my power.

This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a rest since the eventful firing on Fort Sumpter, in April, 1861, to the present day.

My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in the war threatening the very existence of the nation.

I performed conscientiously my duty, without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feelings towards any section or individual.

Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my first candidacy for my present office in 1868, to the closing of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to day I feel I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

COOLIE LABOR.

An Act to Prohibit the Importation of Chinese Under the Contract System.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing in reference to the dissatisfaction growing out of the employment of Chinese laborers at Beaver Falls, in this State, says:

Hon. William McClelland, representative from the Beaver district, has already presented several petitions in the House, very numerously signed by his constituents, praying Congress to "pass a law prohibiting any further importations of Chinese laborers under contracts made in China." The matter has been before the House Committee on Education and Labor for some time, and it is understood they had agreed to report a bill prepared by Mr. Coghlan, of California, which it is thought will break up the system of importing Chinese laborers. It provides that every contract for labor or service for a longer period of time than one year, made in any foreign country with or for an alien, any part of which is to be performed in the United States, shall be regarded as a contract for servile labor. Any person contracting for such labor or attemping to enforce such contract shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars. Parties who shall employ this servile labor are made amenable to the pains and penalties of the statute. It is made the duty of each of the consular officers of the United States residing at the ports of China and Japan to see that persons emigrating therefrom to the United States have not entered into contract for the performance of servile labor in this country. The captains and owners of vessels who shall land or attempt to land this class of emigrants at any port of the United States shall be liable to a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every emigrant. This bill is intended to reach and, if possible, to settle the entire question of the importation of what is known as Coolie labor. The working people of the Pacific coast do not now stand alone in their contest with "cheap labor and the heathen Chinee." Petitions are coming in from all sections of the country similar in character to those forwarded by the citizens of Beaver county, and it is highly probable Congress will put a stop to the business by passing some such bill as that of Mr. Coghlan.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUSION.

The remaining hostile uniform lingered beside Valentine's chair in the *salon*. Max held one of that young lady's hands while she rested the other on the arm of the chair and listened to his experience of the night. He told of his leaving the grotto; of his meeting with Gaston, and of that gentleman's mendacious account of Valentine's groundless fears; and of his escape from Givres. He in turn heard the truth of the matter from Mons. d'Avelon with great indignation. All this was being recounted while Miss Ellen went about her usual household duties as if nothing unusual had occurred, betraying her inward state only by the pale face and compressed lips. She ordered a separate breakfast to be laid in the *salon* for Valentine and the German, and softly taking Mons. d'Avelon's arm led him into the dining room and closed the door after them.

"Ah," exclaimed d'Avelon glancing at this precaution. "You think it best to leave the young folks alone just now? You are right, and only your delicacy of feeling would have suggested that, Ellen."

"You misunderstand me if you impute it to my 'delicate regard' for the 'young folks,' Mons. d'Avelon."

"Hm; you are very sarcastic, Ellen, and are looking displeased—what is the matter? Are you displeased because I have given my consent to an unavoidable arrangement, after I had seen that a refusal was needless? I think it is all the same to you whether this German—who between ourselves is more after my own heart than that rascally Gaston—or some one else becomes my son-in-law. It cannot change *our* relations."

"It changes them very much, Mons. d'Avelon," she almost snapped. "I have closed the door in order to undeceive you—you are being duped, Mons. d'Avelon—"

"Mons. d'Avelon! Mons. d'Avelon!—you have flung that at me three times in a few moments. And so I am being duped, *Miss* Ellen Stoughton? Who is duping me, pray?"

"This German!—they are all hypocrites—these honest, upright Germans!—and *he*"—pointing over her shoulder—"is the craftiest and most deceitful of them all!"

"Oh—indeed—why?"

"He is poverty stricken—"

"'Povery stricken!'" he interrupted. "Well, heaven knows I once had the pleasure of occupying that honorable position for some time—and I assure you the trade is not so very miserable. Yes, one even recalls the time of one's apprenticeship at the trade with a certain longing"—he continued musingly—"do you know there are hours when a self-made man wishes he was a poverty-stricken devil again? Herr Von Daveland holds a government position, he is in the magistracy—"

"And why don't you add of good family?" interrupted Ellen sarcastically.

D'Avelon left the egg he was about to break fall into the cup and looked at her in surprise.

"Why do you say that in such a malicious tone, Ellen?"

"You were remarkably anxious to know about his nativity a day ago—why should I not speak of it now?"

"Serpent, that you are—what does this concern you?" he exclaimed rather roughly.

"If it concerned me as it does you I would have investigated things more closely!" she retorted caustically.

"It is very evident *you* have not neglected to do so—speak out—what do you mean?

"This German is your nephew, and he has come expressly to drive you from your house and home. He asserts that you stole the family jewels, and purchased this estate with the proceeds of their sale—in other words in means that all you possess rightfully belongs to him."

Mons d'Avelon sat bolt upright in his chair and stared at her with frightened eyes.

"He confessed all this to Gaston"—she continued relentlessly—"he told Gaston with barefaced effrontery that Valentine was penniless—that she would inherit nothing—that *he* was sole master of all this estate—that your last franc—are you listening, Mons. d'Avelon?" she asked suddenly.

"I am listening, Miss Ellen—go on!" he said in a low voice, his breath coming rapidly, as he sank back in his chair.

"Horrified at this shameless communication"—she continued—"Gaston—"

"Confided in you?" he inquired.

"Confided in me"—without noticing the interruption—"because he required assistance—"

"Assistance for what?" again he interrupted.

"To enter this house without noise in order to seize the German and send him, a prisoner of war, far enough away to render him harmless to us."

"Ah—this was why Mons. Gaston was at the head of his savage villains!"

"He wanted to save your honor, Mons. d'Avelon—he wanted to save you at the risk of his own life, for had the Germans learned his complicity in the plot they would not have spared him. This is what he wanted to do for you, and you thank him for his whole daring by breaking your promise to him and yielding to Valentine's childish whim!"

"I never gave any promise to him," said d'Avelon slowly in a half audible tone.

He rose from the table and paced the floor thoughtfully. Miss Ellen's glances followed him silently.

"You understand now, I hope, that Gaston is entitled to something better than a—laconic dismissal?" at last she began, after waiting vainly for him to speak. "Even if Gaston were not the heir of Givres, he is still the only one—beside *myself*"—she emphasized the pronoun—"who fortunately."—

"Oh cease with your Gaston, Ellen!" he interrupted suddenly. "The devil may thank him for presuming to act my deliverer! He may think of it as a Frenchman—think that anything is admissable toward the German, because they happen to be enemies just now—but *I* think it was a mean, dastardly trick he meant to perform!"

"He meant to save you!" in a cool, taunting tone.

"Save the d—! I don't need his assistance, and he shall leave me unsaved in the future—and proclaim to the world instead, that I am a diamond thief, for all I care. Unfortunately it is too true! I was once a spiteful, obstinate fellow, who imagined he could right an injustice. Since then my conscience has punished me sorely enough for the deed, I can tell you! and what Gaston can say can have little weight now. But let me tell you, Miss Ellen, I do not fear Gaston; should he proclaim that I was a thief I will declare it a malicious libel, which he invented for my refusal of Valentine. Whom do you think the world will believe—him or me? Which will sound more probable—that I am a thief or he a vindictive, discarded admirer? Besides there is a tribunal which punishes persons for saying things they cannot prove—I am prepared for anything, you see."

"You take the matter very phlegmatically to-day," exclaimed Ellen spitefully. "When you first learned the German's name you were not quite so composed."

"No—I was not. But then he was a perfect stranger, of whom I had cause to fear; now he will be lenient with me, as as prospective son-in-law."

Ellen shrugged her shoulders angrily.

"Does Valentine's fate give you so little concern?"

"Valentine's fate—why should I trouble myself more than a father ever troubles himself when he is compelled to give up his child."

"Is it not plain enough that Herr Von Daveland has only ensnared Valentine because it was the most convenient and shortest way to—balance accounts with you."

"And ought I not to thank God that I can 'balance accounts' in this manner?—have we not had sufficient evidence that Valentine loves him?"

"And you hope for leniency from one of these sordid, mercenary, ungenerous Germans? I never dreamed you capable of so much simplicity, Mons. d'Avelon, I—"

"And I, Miss Ellen!—interrupted he, losing all patience—"never dreamed you capable of so much indifference for Valentine's happiness; and still less did I imagine you unscrupulous enough to encourage Gaston's infamous plot against my guest!"

"Then we mentally agree to having been deceived in each other!" exclaimed the lady with a defiant toss.

"So it seems!" returned d'Avelon laconically.

Miss Ellen could imagine that the father-in law of a man, to whose generosity he would owe everything, was a far less desirable *parti*, than than the father in-law of Gaston de Ribeaupierre, who had promished her marvels in event of their succeeding in their mutual designs. So she made no attempt to make peace with her angry companion; much less did he, for he was enraged at her partisanship for Gaston, who was irrevocably lost in his esteem—angry at her countenancing a plot which was base treachery, and furious at himself that her spiteful words had enough of importance to pierce his heart with a foreboding care.

Would the man he had so readily received into his affections, perhaps at some future day with justice denounce him? Might not the time come when slight differences would lead to greater—and the father's misfortune had not softened the son's feeling. Mons. d'Avelon pondered these questions deeply as he paced restlessly through the room; the load upon his heart grew heavier and heavier. At last he seized his hat and without a word went into the garden; he would see the servants at their work—this had ever had the charm of banishing disagreeable meditations.

In the courtyard he heard the sound of horses' hoofs, and looking up beheld Gaston approaching rapidly. He went forward to meet the young man, who drew up at his side and without speaking drew a paper from his pocket and handed it to Mons. d'Avelon with a triumphant air.

"What is this?" asked d'Avelon rather coldly.

"Something that will make you pardon me if you have not altogether forgiven me for last night's disturbance," he exclaimed thoughtfully. "This paper will make the matter appear in a different light. You did not dream what a clever schemer you welcomed in the person of this German officer, nor what anxiety for your welfare and peace of mind induced me to attempt to render this fool harmless. You know how illy my plan succeeded at first; later, fortune threw the fellow into my power. I took him to Givres and there I compelled him to write this document—read—read! You will be astonished beyond measure when you learn how you have been threatened. I think you will thank me—"

"Aye—that I do indeed!" interrupted d'Avelon reading the paper, a light breaking over his face. "You relieve my heart of a heavy burden with this paper. Hum, Gaston, that I was on the eve of breaking with you forever—much as it would have grieved me for the sake of your noble mother—on account of your shameless action toward my guest. But you have brought me amends in this paper—the treasure which proves in black and white what a noble, honest, unselfish man Max Daveland is for writing this renunciation of his own free will—I repeat it, of his own free will, for what you have said about compelling him to do it—I do not believe one word of it—he is not the man to be intimidated by you! I now see how unnecessary and ridiculous my fears were that he would ever quarrel with me! Indeed, Gaston"—here he drew a deep breath of relief—"let by-gones be by-gones. I shall never forget that you gave me this comforting paper in the darkest hour of my life—for I tell you it is not very pleasant to think you have not only sacrificed your daughter, but that you are also in danger of being denounced—"

"What in the name of Satan are you talking about, Mons. d'Avelon," hastily interrupted Gaston with a curse; "sacrificed your daughter—you have not sacrificed—"

"No—no—you are right," interposed d'Avelon musingly, as he folded the paper and caretully placed it in his breast. "I have not *sacrificed* her—no? *I* had little to do in the matter; Valentine gave herself to him—and so that is the end of it. You must—"

"Valentine has given herself—ah you are jesting, Mons. d'Avelon!" he exclaimed with pale lips.

"It is as I tell you. Valentine is betrothed to my nephew, Max Von Daveland"—he pronounced the name proudly—"it is a fact, Gaston, and facts, you know, are sometimes rather unpleasant."

"And you coolly tell me this to my face?"

"Do you wish me to write it down for you?" impatiently.

The enraged young gentleman stared at him for a moment with furious eyes. Mons. d'Avelon returned the gaze calmly, in the end cowing Gaston's threatening mein.

With a muttered curse he turned and galloped away.

Mons. de Ribeaupierre was at that moment filled with revengeful thoughts; and yet, ere he reached Givres court he had come to the conclusion that the game was lost—that there was nothing more for him to attain at the Ferme des Auges, and that all his plans of vengeance would bring him neither Valentine nor the estate, and he was not the man to risk his head when there was nothing to be gained

And so Max Daveland was left to the unmolested enjoyment of his love as long as he was garrisoned at Void, and as often as his strict superior, Captain Von Sontheim, gave him permission to pass the day at the Ferme. The hours spent there passed all the more pleasantly because he believed his uncle never suspected how nearly akin he was to his future son-in-law.

Valentine certainly never dreamed it, nor did her father ever make the slightest allusion to it. Max learned to love and revere the man who had robbed him of patrimony, spite of his youthful transgressions.

But at last the secret was revealed, and and this was in the summer of the year 1871, when Max, after the declaration of peace. and once more installed in his government office, returned to the Ferme to take upon himself the marriage vows. In the settlements there were several troublesome documents necessary, which Max offered to his father in-law, deeply agitated.

Mons. d'Avelon scanned them carelessly, then with a voice full of emotion said:

"Don't you think you played your part of concealment toward your old uncle rather too well, dear Max?"

"Is it not the part of every lover in the comedy, my dearest uncle?" returned Max in surprise, and at the same time rejoiced at his uncle's manner of accepting the situation.

"In a comedy?" repeated d'Avelon—"yes, you are right, it has ended as such, thank God! But the play began many years ago with a very tragical act for me, whose purport was a conflict between justice, anger and conscience—let us not recall those recollections to day. How thankful you should be you are beginning life honestly—how much better you start than I—I began life by stealing diamonds—"

"And I," interrupted Max generously, "I receive the most precious jewel in the world as a gift—"

"No—no," interrupted the old gentleman in turn, as he laid his hand caressingly on his nephew's shoulder, "you have purchased it honestly with a brave, honest heart!"

He embraced him warmly, and this was the first and last time that either of them mentioned THE FAMILY JEWELS.

A YOUNG PREACHER having tried to preach a sermon from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure, a venerable doctor remarked that he "had better thereafter let other people's wives alone."

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors and Administrators have been duly passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MARCH, A. D. 1873:

Final account of Philip Gelbach, guardian of Louisa Blinn, now Louisa Foulk, minor child of Philip Blinn, deceased.

Account of Charles Bonzo, guardian of Ida C Bonzo, child of George A Bonzo, deceased.

Account of Robert E Moody, guardian of Wm E Whitehill, son of James Whitehill, deceased.

Account of Thomas Smart, guardian of David Spiller, son of James Miller, deceased.

Account of W H Frazer, executor of the will of William Rice, deceased.

Account of W H Frazer, administrator of the estate of Wm Ramsey, deceased.

Account of Robert Graham, administrator, *de bonis non*, of Cornelia A. Calvin, deceased.

Account of Emma O'Rourke and James Edgar, administrators of Christopher O'Rourke, dec'd., who was administrator of the estate of Ann Kelly, deceased.

Account of James B Shane, guardian of Sarah M Shane, now Arter, child of Timothy Shane, dec'd.

Account of David Patten, administrator of the estate of Mary McElhaney, deceased.

Accounts of Wm McNickle, guardian of Wm B and Margaret J McNickle, children of Wm McNickle, deed.

Account of Fred Erb, administrator of the estate of John Erb, deceased.

Account of John Ferguson, executor of the will of Elizabeth Smith, deceased.

Account of George Majors, guardian of Maria Eaton, minor child of John Eaton, deceased.

Final account of Sam B Wilson, executor of the will of Reimond Gann, deceased.

Account of Alex Nickle, guardian of Mary W Stevenson, child of Thos Stevenson, deceased.

Account of Charles Price, Jr., and Morris Price, administrators of the estate of A A Price, dec'd.

Account (personal) of Thos Irwin and Edmund Boots, executors of the will of John Baxter, dec'd.

Final account of J M Reed and Wm Brunton, executors of the will of Elizabeth Brotherton, deceased.

Accounts of Edward Hoops, guardian of Percival R and Edward W Magill, children of James Magill, deceased.

Final account of Elizabeth B Cuthbertson, administratrix of the estate of John Cuthbertson, deceased.

Final account of M Lawrence, administrator of the estate of James M'D Mitchell, deceased.

feb21-4t J. I. STOKES, Register.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSE, MARCH SESSIONS, 1873.

HOTELS.

David Johnston, Big Beaver township.
David Wolf, Rochester borough.
William Buehler, Rochester borough.
P. Stemler & C. H. Clark, Rochester borough.

EATING HOUSES.

H. W. Seely & Jas. Osburn, Rochester borough.

TO VEND LIQUORS IN QUANTITIES NOT LESS THAN ONE QT. WITH OTHER GOODS & MERCHANDISE.

Lamertine Le Goulion, Phillipsburg borough.

feb28-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The valuable and very desirable large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Third street, in the borough of Beaver, lately owned and occupied by the late Rev. James M. Smith, as a residence. Said house is situated on a corner lot, 120 by 300 feet. There is a fine assortment of fruit and shade trees; also stable, cistern, and all necessary outbuildings on said lot. The premises are in a good state of repair.

Those wishing to purchase or rent will please call on Mrs. M. McB. SMITH, on the premises, or JAMES CHRISTY, Shippingport, Beaver county, Pa. mar7-3t

SEEDS! PLANTS! TREES!

PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new and choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stalks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse. Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar7-6t

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
mar7-6t

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse*.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen. Agts.,
mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVED!

GREGG, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have removed to their new, large and spacious four story

IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,

NO. 159 WOOD STREET,

(BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES,)

And are now receiving one of the

Largest Spring Stocks

EVER BROUGHT TO THE MARKET.

Buying for CASH, we have advantages to offer that CAN'T BE EXCELLED EAST OR WEST.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

GREGG, SON & CO.,
159 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B. Special attention paid to filling orders sent by mail. mar7-3m

FRANKFORT SPRINGS

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The SPRING SESSION of this institution begins TUESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1873.

The design of the school is to provide for the young of both sexes the advantages of a thorough Normal, Classic and Commercial education, special attention being given to the training of Teachers. Boarding $3 50 per week. For further information, or catalogue, address

J. H. VEAZEY, Principal, or
SAMUEL BIGGER, Secretary.
feb21-4t

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1873,

at ten o'clock, A. M., the following property to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property, to-wit: All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickley township, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the north west corner at a stake, which is also a corner of the lot sold to William Porter, thence by line of said Porter's lot north 88½ degrees, east 104 88-100 perches, to a stake on the district line, (land of John R. Shannon,) thence by said land and district line south 1½ degrees, east 108 5-10 to a stake on the line claimed by James Caldwell, thence by lands claimed by James and Samuel Caldwell 88½ degrees, west 104 88-100 perches to a stake at the line claimed by Alexander Carvin, thence by land claimed by said Carvin north 1½ degrees, west 108 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy-one acres and nineteen perches, more or less, being the same parcel or tract of land which George Piersol and Susanna, his wife, by their deed dated March 21st, 1853, and recorded in Beaver county, in Deed Book, Vol. 31, page 291, and granted and conveyed to Peter Powell, mortgager within named.

Also all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: commencing at the northeast corner of adjoining lands of the said Peter Powell and James Porter and and wife, thence south 1½ degrees, east 44 perches, thence north 88½ degrees, east 2 per. south 1½ deg. east 49 per. thence north 88½ deg. west 52½ per. thence north 8¼ deg. east 2 35 100 per. thence north 11¾. west 40 perches, thence north 88½ deg. east 42 perches to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres and 2 perches, strict measure; being the same which William M. Burns and wife, by their deed dated April 6, 1858, recorded in Beaver county in Deed Book, No. 33, page 472, granted and conveyed to Peter Powell.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county, township and State aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a post and running from thence by land of John Thomas south 91 32-100 perches to a post, thence by land of Alexander Carvin south 89 deg. east 21 44-100 perches to a cherry, thence north 75 1-2, east 23 2-10 perches to a post, thence north 87½ deg. east 18 92-100 perches to a post, thence north 1½ deg. west 43 8-100 perches to a post, thence north 23 deg., east 2 1-10 perches to a post, thence north 1 deg. east 41 perches to a post, thence by land of said Peter Powell, north 89 1-2 deg. east 65 2-10 perches to the place of beginning; containing 35 acres and 94 perches, strict measure; being the same piece or parcel of land which James Porter and Jennie, his wife, by their deed dated March 29th, 1864, and recorded in the Recorder's office aforesaid, in Deed Book, Vol. 46, page 147, and granted to said Peter Powell.

Said three severally described tracts of land lie together and compose one farm, containing 133 acres and 115 perches, with public roads on the south and west; upon which is erected a good one and one-half story frame house, with four rooms, hall, basement, kitchen and cellar; also a large bank barn with sheds, and a granery apartment, one blacksmith shop, one old log house, and other outbuildings; 2 fine bearing orchards of excellent fruit, about 25 acres of timber land, balance cleared and all under reasonable good fence; well watered, and underlaid with a vein of good coal; bank open and in running order.

Farm house, bank barn, blacksmith shop, coal bank and orchard on first described tract of land. Old log house and orchard on last described tract.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Powell at the suit of Duquesne Savings Bank, assignee.

ALSO, No. 2.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all the following property, in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Charles Katz, on the east by land of E. Townsend, on the south by land of J. Townsend, and on the west by Beaver creek; containing five acres, more or less, on which is erected a one and a hal story frame dwelling with four rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Graham, at the suit of Graham & Allen.

ALSO, No. 3.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following piece or parcel of ground situate in Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa., being lots Nos. 77, 78 and 79, bounded as follows: On the north by Poplar street, east by Sycamore alley, south by Plum alley, and west by Clarion street. Also lots Nos. 52, 53 and 54, bounded on the north by Poplar street, on the east by Mulberry street, south by Plum alley, and west by Sycamore alley; on which is erected a two story frame building with six rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Shivelay, at the suit of B. S. Ranger; also at the suit of Adam Henderson.

ALSO, No. 4.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property, situate in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described a follows: on the north by lands of Widow Noonen, the east by lands of Wallace's heirs, west by lands of Henry Yeager, and south by lands of —— ——, containing 40 acres, more or less, on which is erected a one and one-half story frame house, and log barn, corn crib, &c., &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jane Patton at the suit of Bartley Logan.

ALSO, No. 5.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the south west corner of said lot, where it joins the land of Wm. D. Johnston, and running in an easterly direction along the line of Brighton street forty-eight feet to another lot of land belonging to the said Wm. D. Johnston, and running thence along said land of Wm. D. Johnston in a south eastern direction to a street running between said lot and lands of Mrs. Thomas Campbell, thence along said street in a westerly direction forty-eight feet to the south westerly corner of said lot, where it joins the lands of Wm. D. Johnston, and thence along the said lands in a northwesterly direction to Brighton street, the place of beginning, and being lot No. 2 in a plan or plot of lots laid out by Wm. D. Johnston, and being the same premises sold and conveyed to the said Jesse Kooken by Wm. D. Johnston by deed dated the 4th day of April, A. D. 1866, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for Beaver county in Deed Book, Vol. 50, page 335; upon which is erected a two story frame building, containing six rooms and a store room, with good cellar underneath, coal house, and other outbuildings; also on the back of the lot a good sized frame building used as a carpenter shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Kooken at the suit of William Henry.

ALSO, No. 6.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by a lot, on the east by Sherman street, on the south by Economy street, and west by an alley—size of lot 43 by 45—on which is a one and a half story frame dwelling, with four rooms, cellar underneath; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Irvin, at the suit of George W. Smith.

ALSO, No. 7.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of J. M. McDaniel, east by lands of B. Bradford and A. Smith, south by land of D. Martsolf, and west by land of H. Thompson; containing 57 acres, more or less—17 acres timber, 40 acres cleared; on which are erected a one and a half story log house and log barn; also spring house built of stone; all under fence. Also orchard of different kinds of fruit, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Beighley, at the suit of Henry Krepp.

ALSO, No. 8.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the boro of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: beginning on Third street at the corner of lot of Jacob Treiber, thence by said street westwardly about 40 feet to the centre of a 10 feet alley separating the western or other portion of said lot, thence along the centre of said alley northwestwardly on a line parallel with said lot 150 feet, thence eastwardly in a line parallel with Third street forty feet, more or less, to line of lot of said Treiber, thence by line of said Treiber's lot 150 feet to Third street, the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 105 in the general plan of lots in the borough of Beaver, on which are erected a two story frame house containing seven rooms, a frame stable, and other outbuildings—reserving, however, the uninterrupted use, liberty and privilege of and passage in and along the above mentioned alley separating the premises above described from the western or other portion of the lot.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. M. Donahoo, at the suit of David McKinney, use of M. L. Wortman; also at suit of John Kaiser.

ALSO, No. 9.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the boro of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the corner of Main street adjoining line of land of the heirs of Thomas Williams, dec'd., thence by said line north 54 deg. east to the waters of the Beaver river 161 feet or thereabouts, thence up the bank of said Beaver river 35 feet to the corner of Harmony street, thence along said Harmony street 150 feet or thereabouts to Main street, thence along Main street 76 feet or thereabouts to the place of beginning—being fractional lot No. 19, as per present borough plot; on which is erected a one story frame house containing three rooms; good cistern, fruit trees, &c.; lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Bradbury Whittaker, at the suit of Edward Evans, use of Harriet Whittaker.

ALSO, No. 10.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by Bridge street, south by Strawberry alley, west by Division alley, north by lot No 34, being about 60 on Bridge street, and running back same width about 160 feet: on which is erected a two story frame dwelling containing four rooms; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, &c. Also outlot No 2½, Benjamin Townsend's plan, bounded on the east by Cemetery road, south by lot No 2, west by Mercer road, north by land of J. P. Taylor; containing 1 acre and 80 perches; enclosed and planted with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Hindman, one of the defendants, at the suit of Alexander Fombell, use of William Burns; also at the suit of James B. Angell.

ALSO, No. 12.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the boro of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by Water street, on the north by the southern boundary line of Reeves street, if extended, on the east by low water mark on the Big Beaver river, and on the south by the northern boundary line of Henry street, if extended, being 310 feet, more or less, upon Water street, and extending back therefrom to the low water mark in Big Beaver river; on which is erected a large brick building, with good substantial stone foundation, on which is a large 7 pot furnace for manufacturing green and black glass, 10 ovens for enameling ware, with batch room, lime room, &c., attached; also one frame building with 4 pot furnace therein and sufficient oven room for enameling ware, &c.; also a large frame building for engine room, grinding rooms, &c., in which is placed one 12-horse power steam engine, with large pan and rolls for grinding rock, 1 Samuels' celebrated patent fruit jar grinder with necessary shafting and attachments; also 1 large two story frame packing house about 75 by 20 feet.

All the above buildings erected within the last four years, and together constituting a complete establishment for the manufacture of green and black glass ware.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. F. Modes, Thomas B. A. David, Wm. Little, and C. G. Modes, at the suit of Henrici & Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, No. 13.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those two certain lots of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., numbered 727 and 728 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 726, east by Grant alley, south by Henry street, and west by Sherman street; each lot having a front of 43 feet on Sherman street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Grant alley; on which is erected a good 2 story frame dwelling house 28 by 32 feet, with two portices, one fronting on Sherman street and the other on Henry street; house having 6 rooms and hall, pantries, &c; cellar underneath; water in the house. The house is well finished. Lot enclosed with a good paling fence

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert B. Shepherd at the suit of Henrici & Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, No. 14.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the boro of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by Mulberry street, on the east by Cedar street, on the south by land of John Ross, and west by land late of Wm Barnes, having a front of 43 feet on Mulberry street, and extending back therefrom about 116 feet to line of Ross aforesaid; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house about 32 by 18 feet, having four rooms and basement kitchen. Usual outbuildings on lot; a good spring of water on the lot; all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William A Pribble, at the suit of Henrici & Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO, No. 16.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in, and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situated in Industry township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post on the southwest corner of said tract, thence north 6¼ deg. west 69 4-10 perches to a post and corner of lands of Alex. Ewing, thence by lands of said Ewing and Simpson Hall, south by the 87¾ deg. east 156 perches to a post, thence north 2¼ deg. west 2 2-10 perches to a post, thence north 88¼ deg. east 84 3-10 perches to a post, and corner of lands of Richard Walton, thence south 1¼ deg. east 98 2-10 perches, thence south 87½ deg. west 82 4-10 perches to a post, thence north 2¾ deg. west 44 85-100 perches to a post, thence north 88½ deg. west 68 5-10 perches to a post near red oak, thence south 2¼ deg. west 11 9-10 perches to a post near maple, thence south 89 deg. west 81 5-10 perches to a place of beginning (excepting and reserving therefrom 38 acres heretofore conveyed to Samuel A. Porter, by E. P. Kuhn and M. L. Kuhn, his wife,) said above described premises, exclusive of the reservation aforesaid, containing 76 acres more or less; upon which is erected a two story log dwelling with a one story frame addition, with porch running whole length in front; frame barn; well of water at the door, and good orchard.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen, use of Moses Scott.

ALSO, No. 17.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain peice or lot of ground situated in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Thomas Smith, south by land of John Kuhlman, west by land of Wm. Brown, and on the north by land of S. W. Neely, containing about forty acres, on which is erected a one and a half story log house, all cleared and fenced.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of Jacob Brickenstein administrators, also at the suit of Mary Bittenstein.

ALSO, No. 18.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the east by land of Ingram heirs, south by land of Whiteman, west by land of Zachariah McPherson, and on the north by land of Charles Echard, containing 70 acres more or less, 50 acres cleared, balance in good timber; upon which is erected a two story log house, weather boarded, containing four rooms and cellar underneath, double barn, part log and part frame, spring house, smoke house and other outbuildings, large orchard of different kinds of fruit, two good springs near house and barn.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Motz, at the suit of Michael Schnauffer, Executor.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER,
February 27, 1873.

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO WM. BUECHLING.

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,

SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY.

PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

sep6 72-1y

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

What it has Done for Physics, Chemistry, and Astronomy.

By *spectrum* is not understood in physics a spectre or ghostly apparition, as the verbal interpretation of the word might well lead one to suppose, but that beautiful image, brilliant with all the colors of the rainbow, which is obtained when the light of the sun, or any other brilliant object, is allowed to pass through a trianguiar piece of glass—a prism.

The unassisted eye can perceive no difference in the light from the heavenly bodies and that from various artificial sources, beyond a variation in color and brilliancy; but it is quite otherwise when the light is viewed through a prism. There are then formed very beautiful colored images or spectra, the constitution and appearance of which depend upon the nature of the substance emitting the light. The different appearances presented by these colored images are so entirely characteristic, that to every substance, when luminous in a gaseous form, there corresponds a peculiar spectrum, which belongs only to that peculiar substance.

It follows, therefore, that when the spectra of different substances have been determined once for all, by previous researches, and have been recorded in maps or impressed upon the memory, it is easy in any future investigation to recognize at once, from the form of the spectrum which a body of unknown constituents presents, the individual substances of which it is composed.

This statement presents in general terms of nature of spectrum analysis. It analyzes bodies into their constituents parts, not as the chemist, with alembics and retorts, with reagents and precipitates, but by means of the spectra which these substances give when in a state of intense luminosity.

Spectrum analysis in no way supplants the methods of chemical analysis hitherto in use; for its function is neither to decompose nor to combine bodies, but rather to reconnoitre an unknown territory, and to stand sentinel and to signalize to the physicist, the chemist, and the astronomer the presence of any substance brought beneath its scrutiny.

With what acuteness, with what delicacy does spectrum analysis accomplish this task? When the balance, the microscope, and every other means of research at the command of the physicist and the chemist utterly fail, one look in the spectroscope is sufficient, in most cases, to reveal the presence of a substance. If a pound of common salt be divided into 500,000 equal parts, the weight of one of these portions is called a milligramme. The chemist is able, by the use of the most delicate *scales* and the application of special skill, to determine the weight of such a particle; but, in doing so, he comes close upon the limits of his power of detecting by chemical means the presence of sodium, the chief element in common salt. But if that small milligramme be subdivided into three million parts, we arive at so minute a particle that all power of discerning it fails, and yet even this excessively small quantity is sufficient to be recognized with certainty in a spectroscope. We have but to strike together the pages of an old dusty book in order to perceive immediately in a spectroscope placed at some distance, the flash of a line of yellow light which we shall presently learn is an unfailing sign of the presence of sodium.

It was to be expected that so sensitive a means of investigation, from which no known substance can escape, would very soon lead to the tracking out and discovery of new elements which, till then, had remained unknown, either because they are scattered very sparingly in nature, or stand out with so little that is characteristic, from some other substance, that the imperfect chemical methods hitherto in use have not been able to distinguish them.

This expectation was brilliantly realized even by the first steps taken in this direction. The two Heidelberg professors, Bunsen and Kirchhoff, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of spectrum analysis and its application to practical science, very soon discovered with their new instrument, two new metals, cæsium and rubidium, to which two others, thallium and indium, have been since added.

But all the brilliant and astounding results which spectrum analysis has furnished in the provinces of physics and chemistry have been far surpassed by its performances in that of astronomy.

It is possible by means of a prism to decompose into its component parts the light of the sun, the planets, the fixed stars, comets, nebulæ, and thus obtain their spectra in the same way as that of earthly luminous substances. By a careful comparison of the spectra of the stars with the well-known spectra of terrestrial substances, it can be determined, from their complete agreement or disagreement, with a certainty almost amounting to mathematical precision, whether these substances do or do not exist in those remote heavenly bodies. The foregoing statements present, in general terms, the essence and scope of spectrum analysis. Its starting point is the spectrum of each individual substance, and in order to obtain this it is requisite that the substance should not only be luminous, but should emit a sufficient quantity of light. Dark bodies are not available for spectrum analysis; if they are to be submitted to its scrutiny, they must first be brought into a state of vivid luminosity.—*From Spectrum Analysis Explained, by Schellen.*

WASHINGTON IN WAR TIME.

John Hay, the well-known private Secretary of President Lincoln, lectured in Troy, Tuesday night. His lecture is highly praised by the local press. From the report of the *Whig*, we take the following reference to the young hero who sleeps on the hillside at Mechanicsville:

Of these he could only mention two—Baker and Ellsworth. Paying an eloquent tribute to the former, he said that of Ellsworth it had often been remarked, "It was well for his fame that he died when he did," and that his death was the result of his own recklessness. Perhaps it was, but the man who is guilty of no recklessness at twenty-one will not be apt to show much heroism during the rest of his life. The lecturer had known Ellsworth when he shared with the young law student his purse in return for his brilliant fancy, and he could testify that he (the speaker) was the one most benefitted As he stood beside his corpse, a Zouave, from whose cheeks the tears had only partly washed the dust, said, "Did you know him?" The reply was "Yes." "Then," said the soldier, "you know'd the bulliest little man that ever stood inside of a pair of boots."

Mr. Hay closed with the following beautiful and eloquent tribute to the soldiers of the late war:

"As in the old tragedies after the fall of the hero came the flourish of the trumpets and the entry of the forces, so after Lincoln had gone from Washington came in the victorious soldiers. It seems to me no such touching pageant was ever seen. There was not a regiment with half its complement of men. There was scarcely a soldier or an officer with a whole uniform. There was scarcely a banner but what was blackened with smoke and riddled with the fiery hail of fight. Yet, as it marched past the reviewing generals, past Grant, and Sherman, and Stanton, and the Representatives of the Old World, all in gala dress, no one doubted any more that this was the greatest army that ever went to war. In that colossal and inspiring picture of Kaulbach, which shows the legendary fight of Attila, there are two fields and two contests, the one between the soldiers arrayed in deadly combat on the turf, and the other a shadowy battle set in the upper air, among the ghosts of the heroes slain below; so all hearts that day were divided in reverence and gratitude between our two armies, the one on its way homeward crowned with love and laurels, preparing its own unselfish disarmament and its return to the peaceful interests of the country it had saved; and the men of the other, invisible forevermore, in those wasted columns who had gained their promotion on the battle field to a higher and wider sphere of duty, fulfilling now the scheme of the Lord of Hosts in some activity above the clouds.

"Thus they passed on, the victors and the martyrs out of the army into peace, out of sorrow into holy memories. And with the sweet and thrilling sounds of the bugles, and the rising dust of the columns smitten into golden glory by the sun setting over Georgetown Heights, passed away the Heroic Age from Washington."

Taste in Dress.

It is well to follow the mandates of Dame Fashion to a certain extent, when they are not injurious to health or absolutely opposed to good taste. It does not show good sense to persist in wearing garments so old fashioned as to attract attention; neither is it sensible or in good taste to adopt the extreme of a fashion, especially if that fashion is, to say the least, of doubtful beauty. For example, many ladies are apparently unconscious of the ridicule to which they expose themselves by their absurd use of monstrous paniers. This addition to dress can scarcely be called "a thing of beauty" in itself, and when affixed in its appointed place it sometimes produces a most ludicrous effect, and often positively deforms the human figure. Why can not ladies of really good taste show it by following fashion in such moderation that they can be distinguished from those who, destitute of taste themselves, are forced blindly to adopt every style, or to follow the dictates of their dress-makers? Especially for the street should such costumes be discarded as will render one conspicuous. A true lady never desires to attract the gaze of rude eyes in public places.

THE word "embolism," used to express the cause of Napoleon's death, is derived from the Greek "embolus," meaning anything acting or inserted in another like a wedge or the piston of a steam engine. In pathological science the term is applied to express the formation of a clot, either in the heart itself or in one of the large blood vessels, which operates as a plug or like a piston that will not work. This clot is said to have been the immediate cause of Napoleon's death; and we suppose there have been hundreds of strong men in common life who have died in the same way, and none of their friends knew they had "embolism."

NOT content with dividing the honors of "Mary's little lamb" with the dear little duck which follows the Boston young lady to matinees, waits outside until the performance is over, and then cheerfully quacks itself home again with her, there is now brought forward a horse who not only takes the children of his owner to school in the morning, but returns in the evening when school is dismissed, and rubs his intelligent nose against the windows to let them know he is there.

New Advertisements.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER

Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

mar29-3m—se1-3m

H. W. SEELY. JAMES OSBURN

SEELY & OSBURN,

Successors to H. W. Seely,

BRIDGE STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing.

jy19-1y.

$5 A VALUABLE INVENTION! $5

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Sewing Machine!

FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Only Five Dollars!

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker.

The Most Simple and Compact in Construction.

The Most Durable and Economical in Use.

A Model of Combined Strength and Beauty.

Complete in all its parts, uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self-Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on Table. Light Running, Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread.

The best mechanical talent in America and Europe has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practicable, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfits furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free. Address

BROOKS SEWING MACHINE CO.,

No. 1329 BROADWAY,

jan31-1y NEW YORK.

CLAIM AGENCY,

OLDEST IN THE STATE.

B. F. BROWN & CO.,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.

BAILIFF & BROWN,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17'71-1

LAPIERRE HOUSE,

No. 48 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters stewed in every style.

mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

OF EVERY VARIETY,

NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

feb10'71-1y

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,

Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ALSO DEALERS IN

CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.

184 *Liberty st. & 44 Diamond Market,*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. [feb24-1y

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AND

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!

If you want to SAVE MONEY, buy your Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters at

173 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

3 doors above Semple's Dry Goods Store.

Men's Boots,	$2.75	to	$5.00
Boys' Boots,	1.75	to	3.00
Youths' Boots,	1.50	to	2.50
Men's Gaiters,	2.00	to	3.00
Boys' Gaiters,	1.75	to	2.50
Ladies' Shoes,	1.75	to	2.25
Misses Shoes,	1.50	to	2.00
Children's Shoes,	50	to	1.50
Ladies' Gaiters,	1.25	to	3.50
Misses Gaiters,	1.25	to	2.00
Men's Heavy Shoes,	1.25	to	2.00

We have a large stock of Men's, Boys, Youths' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at all prices, and a full line of Men's and Boys' Kip Boots on hand; also a large lot of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Fancy Shoes, Button Congress, Serge and Velvet Shoes. Call and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place.

W. C. SLAUGHTERBECK,

173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ja10-6m] 3 doors above Semple's Dry Goods Store

READ BY EVERYBODY,

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

Insurance.

CHAS. B. HURST,

INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

Fire Life and Accident Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN STEAMERS—ADAMS AND UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.

Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS, ... $6,000,000

Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871..... $28,000,000

NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS..... $1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

CACH ASSETS..... $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH ASSETS, over..... $600,000

LANCASTER,

OF LANCASTER, PA.

CASH PAID ASSETS, ... $340,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000

Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS..... $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000

Paid losses, since its organization, of over $700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One to-day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MR. S. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,

Insurance and General Agent,

je16'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

LANCASTER

INSURANCE COMPANY!

LANCASTER, PA.

HON. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Pres.

B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.

EDWARD BROWN, Secretary

DIRECTORS:

THOS. E. FRANKLIN,
JOHN L. ATLEE, Physician;
JACOB BAUSMAN, Pres't Farmers Nat. Bank;
HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
JACOB M. FRANTZ, Farmer;
JNO. C. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;
GEO. K. REED, of Reed, M'Gran & Co., Bankers;
A. E. ROBERTS, ex-Member of Congress;
F. SHRODER, of Shroder & Co., Cotton Man.;
B. F. SHENK, of Shenk, Bausman & Co.;

INSURES

DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
FARM PROPERTY,
CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,

And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at

LOW RATES,

And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,

ROCHESTER, PA.

apr29'70:1y.

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.

ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.

JACOB PETERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.

CASH ASSETS, $200,000

ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Perpetual and term Policies at very liberal rates and terms. Apply to

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,

ROCHESTER, PA.

apr29'70:1y.

PITTSBURGH

MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

Miscellaneous.

L. R. NORTON,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

STATE AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT

AND

GOODMAN

ORGAN

☞ SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

nov22-3m

ROCHESTER PLANING, SASH AND DOOR MILLS

MONROE MILLER. W. BOLBY.

M. MILLER & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

dec18'58;1y

C. W. TAYLOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.

Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. [jy8'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,

TENEMENTS,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVE

REAL ESTATE,

IN AND NEAR THE

BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER

FOR SALE AND RENT, BY

S. J. CROSS.

oc27'71-tf

A. J. PETTITT,

SMITH'S FERRY, BEAVER CO., PA.,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.

apr19'72-1y

JOHN PECK,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER

AND

HAIR DRESSER,

NO. 53 MARKET STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb3'71-1y

G. W. MASSEY,

CLOTHING

CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

AT SHORT NOTICE.

NO. 74 GRANT STREET,

feb10'71-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. M. ELLIS,

ARCHITECT AND DESIGNER.

OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK

BEAVER FALLS, BEAVER CO., PA.

Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

feb19'69:1y.

IT CONCERNS ALL!

J. PROCTOR,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,

And Manufacturer of

Hair Work of Every Description!

Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

fe10-1y 47 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH.

LOCHIEL HOTEL,

CORNER MARKET & THIRD STREETS,

HARRISBURG, PA.

G. W. HUNTER,

dec18'68 *Proprietor*

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPRETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*

It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,

nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE, CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

dec6-1m. 101 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE.

To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,

dec6-3m. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Banking and Insurance.

JOHN CONWAY & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS

ROCHESTER, PA.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE COIN AND EXCHANGE

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON, - - - - - CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.

my31'72

P. BENTEL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

FREEDOM, PA.,

Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Jan. 26, 1872-6m. C. H. BENTEL, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY

NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. W. COOK, *President.*

R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*

W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

BANKING HOUSE

OF

R. E. & H. HOOPES,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. [jy22'70:1y.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AVENUE & WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

jy22'70:1y.

G. S. BARKER. F. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER

G. S. BARKER & CO.,

NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

G. S. BARKER & CO.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.,

BANKERS

DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

dec23'70-tf

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN V. M'DONALD, GEO. C. SPEYERER, W. J. SPEYERER, H. J. SPEYERER, Cashier

SPEYERER & McDONALD,

Dealers in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receive money on deposit subject to check, and receive time deposits of one dollar and upward, and allow interest at 6 per cent.

By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

L H Oatman & Co,	Hon J S Rutan,
Algeo, Scott & Co,	Orr & Cooper,
S J Cross & Co,	Wm Kennedy,
Snieder & Wacks,	John Sharp,
B S Ranger,	R B Edgar,
A C Hurst,	Tradesmen's National
S B Wilson,	Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov11-70—je30-71

ÆTNA

Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - $3,000,000

CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.

TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89

NET ASSETS, - $5,293,436.08.

CHARTERED IN 1819.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM

Losses paid in 51 years,

$26,058,647.18

Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by.

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,

ROCHESTER, PA

jy22'70:1y.

ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair.)

PITTSBURGH.

feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

37 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, March 14th, 1873.

THE BEAVER FALLS COOLIE EXPERIMENT.

There was a large meeting of citizens at Beaver Falls on Tuesday evening, which protested vigorously against Chinese importation, and passed resolutions denouncing the Cutlery Company for introducing them into their works, and criticised severely the answer of the Economites on this subject, and refused to be comforted thereby. Manufacturers who have enjoyed for so long the benefit of protection cannot complain against the application of the same principle in favor of the workingmen of the country, especially when such manufacturers, by importing coolies, undertake to obtain a double advantage over rival cutlery companies and skilled American workingmen, in violation of the spirit of the laws that protect American manufacturers against the low priced products of European cheap labor. Why are manufacturers protected thus? To stimulate and develop such industry; to increase the demand for labor, and thus give employment to mechanics; to work up the new material of which there is an abundance in the country; to create thriving villages, and so bring the mechanic and the farmer within easy communication for the mutual interchange of their products. These are the beneficent ends of wise protective measures, which the introduction of cheap China labor will, in the end, subvert. It would be only just that some law should be passed to protect those manufactures which employ exclusively white laborers from those which employ Chinese cheap labor. If it is right to protect by law American manufactures from competition with European, on account of European cheap labor then, since the very prosperity of certain manufactures depend upon such protection, it is right and just to protect them from competition with the products of Chinese cheap labor. Shall the industry of one section of country break down by unfair advantages the industry of another section? Shall the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, by the use of Chinese cheap labor, break down like establishments in the west or east, or force them to discharge their white working men, in order to fill their places with Chinese? That is the meaning and drift of this cheap labor movement. The Beaver Falls Company claim that they have in some departments of their works reduced the expenses one half, while at the same time the productive capacity has been largely increased, and this not by the invention and use of machinery, but by the substitution of Chinese for Americans. What other cutlery work can compete with Beaver Falls then? What inducement is there for other like manufactories to be started, unless on the basis of cheap labor? Skilled American workmen have rights in this matter that ought not to be over-looked. Such persons have served apprenticeships, spent time and money to acquire a knowledge of their business, and surely their interests, their prosperity, their happiness and that of their families are put in jeopradY by this competion with cheap labor. These workingmen are citizens, subject to military service, and forced to pay taxes to support the government, and their demand is reasonable when they ask protection from sudden and unlooked for calamities from cheap labor, that would reduce their means of living, their hours of leis ure, diminish their comforts, their education, and sink them to a lower scale of being. There is no temptation to employ Chinese except at lower wages, and the Chinese movement is, therefore, in direct conflict with that strong and popular tendency to elevate the condition of the laboring population by increasing their wages and multiplying their leisure moments. The contract system of Chinese cheap labor, inaugurated at Beaver Falls, being a violation of the spirit of protection, and full of disaster to other cutlery companies that employ white workmen, cannot meet with much sympathy in this country, and is certain to encounter the bitter hostility of the workingmen, whose happiness and prosperity it endangers.

Opposition to Chinese labor, if such labor continues to any extent, will increase, and possibly break over the barriers of law and order. The bare possibility of such a calamity is to be deplored. A milder form of antagonism would first either abolish protective laws, and so put Chinese labor in competition with European, or place such a tax *per capita* on the Chinese that their labor would be equally dear to employers as white workingmen. Such laws would work no more injustice to the Chinese laborer, than is now, by law, done to the European. The difference is only in location and application, not in principle. And what American would be so selfish and unpatriotic as to complain of such a law?

GEN. GRANT AS A STATESMAN.

General Grant has entered upon his second term, having already made a record as a statesman that partly eclipses his glory as a military hero. His messages, his recommendations, his opinions on public questions freely expressed, so judicious, so timely, and so accordant with popular convictions, together with his great and everywhere acknowledged executive ability, make a record such as will adorn the brightest page of our history, and such as no one can successfully assail. Gen. Grant is a true and bold leader, whether on the tented field or on the broader arena of politics. His messages to Congress have been full of good suggestions. Public opinion will sustain his position in regard to the great questions that have been before Congress. He has endeavored honestly to execute the laws to establish justice, to protect all citizens in their political and natural rights, to encourage industry, to foster American manufactures, to develop and encourage inventions, and to secure the welfare of the whole country. He may have made mistakes, for who is perfect, but the wisdom of his councils and the success of his administration are apparent to the dullest intellect.

He abhors polygamy, he loves freedom, he stands by the negro, he seeks to purify and elevate the civil service, he befriends the Indian, he assists every humane and christian tendency, and now as he clothes himself anew with official robes, his past noble record and ripe experience will eminently qualify him to be a leader of the party that has honored him with a second term.

President Grant will make his second term, if possible, an improvement upon his first, and in this respect he will imitate the example of his illustrous predecessors who made their second term more successful than their first, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln, no doubt had he lived. We feel like again congratulating the Republican party over the splendid victory of last November, that gives now such a good prospect of a wise, safe and economical administration for the next four years to come.

THE LAST CONGRESS.

The forty-second Congress is dead; its records are now a part of the United States history. It was composed of many able and worthy members, a few of ordinary attainments, and others of questionable integrity, but on the whole as a body will compare favorably with the members of any preceding Congress. The session just closed was short and has largely been consumed by the investigations of public scandal, the result of which, while they have disappointed the people, may possibly be sound. If Congress did not do much, it did all that was necessary to do, and refrained from doing what might have resulted in mischief. No bad legislation has afflicted the country, no schemes to rob the treasury, no plots or plans of a personal or partisan nature has been suffered to become law that were in conflict with the general good of the country. It deserves praise for setting its face against all such legislation, and in grave complications for making haste slowly. It was beset with many difficulties; it had to consider some serious questions; the welfare of the country in a measure depended upon its careful and prudent measures, but the responsible majority was equal to the occasion, and managed legislation so as to strengthen their own party and meet the demands of the people. When the records of this Congress are studied, it will be found to deserve no mean praise, not only for what it did, but especially for what it might have done and did not do.

THE new United States Senate now consists of forty-four Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats, including Liberals, with two contested seats which will probably not be decided until next winter.

Pinchbeck and McMillan are contestants for the Louisiana seat, one representing the Kellogg, the other the McEnery Legislature; Sykes and Spencer for the Alabama seat, Spencer being elected by one body, and Sykes by the other Legislature. Since the compromise and fusion of the two bodies, there has been no election of Senator or there might have been a third claimant for the seat. Pinchbeck and Spencer are Republicans, the other two probably Democrats.

THE Local Option Supplement has now passed both the House and Senate, and will without doubt soon receive the Governor's approval. This Supplement provides that the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh will vote for or against license on the third Friday of this month, as well as Allegheny county, and that the votes of the cities shall be counted separately from that of the boroughs and townships of the county. Each city for this election being a distinct district, and determining the question for itself. The great tidal wave of temperance is sweeping on.

THE question of license or no license was decided in Fallston borough on Tuesday, the time of holding the regular borough election, and resulted in—

For License	10
Against License	65

Considering that Fallston gave a majority for license at the trial before, the vote is significant of a great change in public opinion, and doubtless foreshadows the conclusion that will be reached in the county on the third Friday in March.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Somerset—Delaware Avenue—Repeal of the Free Railroad Law—Half a Million for a Celebration—Reduction of Taxes—Herdic's Scheme—The Apportionment and Appropriation Bills—Personal.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1873.

The House passed the bill, giving the citizens of Somerset who lost by the fire in that borough last May, $75,000 out of State Treasury, and it now goes to the Governor for his signature. Everyone admits the policy of making the State an insurance company is not only a very bad policy, but also a very dangerous one; yet men's sympathies run away with their judgment. If the citizens of Somerset are entitled to relief so is every other citizen of the Commonwealth who loses a house or barn by fire, and if this policy is once adopted it will soon bankrupt the Treasury. A fire in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, such as occurred in Chicago and Boston, which may occur any day, would be disastrous to the Commonwealth if the same measure of relief was given that has been given to Somerset. No State can undertake to relieve her destitute citizens, let alone those who are merely sufferers. Property holders must insure, and not rely on the State for insurance in case of loss. It is not known what the Governor will do, but there is some hope he will not sign the bill, although it passed the House by a two-thirds vote. If this bill is signed the Governor is committed to the policy, and must sign all of a similar character passed during his term.

Quite a sensation was created last week over the discovery of the fact that a bill giving the Pennsylvania Railroad the use of a certain portion of Delaware avenue, in Philadelphia, had been amended, without the knowledge of anyone, except one Senator and Member and the agent of the road, so as to give the Company the right to use the street for several miles along the Delaware, to the injury and almost destruction of trade on that street. The fact was discovered after it had reached the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Speaker Elliott raised a storm that looked dangerous for a time. The bill was recalled and the amendment stricken off, and an effort made to cover up the whole matter, which failed, owing to the fact that Orvis, of Centre, learned the facts and at once offered a resolution of investigation, which passed, and of which he is chairman. Orvis says if the committee will stand by him he will expose the whole affair, and that a Philadelphia Senator and a member of the House will be placed in a position that men of their pretensions won't like to occupy, to say the least of it. Even if the amendment was right, which it was not, to permit a bill to be amended, as this was, was an outrage no House should tolerate.

McClure's bill, repealing the free railroad law, which created such a stir throughout the State, was recommitted to to the Committee on Railroads, where it will doubtless remain the balance of the session. If it had passed no railroad could have been built in the State hereafter without the consent of the Pennsylvania Central.

The House, by a small majority, passed to a third reading a bill giving half a million of dollars out of the State Treasury for a celebration in Philadelphia in 1876. After the decisive defeat of the bill some weeks since in the House, many wonder what influence was brought to bear to induce so many members to change their minds on this question. It is too early to begin appropriating money for this purpose, and if anything is given this year it will have to be doubled every year hereafter until the celebration. If Philadelphia wants a celebration let her citizens, who will be benefitted, pay for it, and not call on the farmers, mechanics, and others throughout the State to pay for a celebration one man in a thousand outside of Philadelphia will nether see nor be benefitted by. Thousands in Philrdelphia will realize fortunes out of the celebration and let them pay for the show, and let us use the money in the Treasury to pay off our State debt.

Senator Wallace has introduced a bill into the Senate to take off the State tax on horses and cattle, which will doubtless pass, as will also the bill relieving corporations from payment of the odious and unjust tax on net earnings. This can be done and the State pay one million of dollars annually toward reduction of State debt, which is reducing it as rapidly as desirable.

Just now the celebrated Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, is engaging the attention of the Legislature and the people generally. He has two schemes on hand that occupy his time, and the time of a number of other outsiders, sent here by the people, is taken up in watching him. One scheme is to make a new county out of parts of Tioga, Bradford, Lycoming and Sullivan, with county seat at Minnequa, at the precise spot owned by said Herdic, and known as the Herdic or Minnequa Springs. There is no necessity for the county and no one pretends there is, but Herdic wants it to enable him to realize a fortune by selling his hundreds of acres, now a wilderness, for town lots. It is a big job, and he is trying to buy it through by liberal offers to donate the profits to members who vote as he desires. Every Senator and member from the counties to be affected by this scheme are bitterly hostile to it, and yet, strange to say, it now looks as if the bill would pass the House this week. If it does not it will simply be because it is known, or at least generally believed, that the Governor would not sign it, and there will be no "divies" unless he does. Honest men might and possibly may vote for this bill, but it is safe to say they will be fewer in number than righteous men in Sodom in the days of Lot.

Herdic's other bill has reference to the Williamsport boom, so often before the Legislature, and about which there has been such desperate fights and terrible scandal for years. Senator Wallace introduced a bill authorizing the courts to fix a reasonable compensation, which McClure amended by a bill fixing the boomage at a rate little less than the present rates. Wallace made the bitterest speech ever made in the Senate in opposition to this bill, declaring it infamous, and denouncing the agents of corporations and railroads, who he declared were here lobbying to pass it. Senator Wallace is of the Scotch-Irish descent, and in explanation afterwards of his bitter, wicked speech he said he knew his bill was being defeated by corrupt means, and he got so angry the Irish got above the Scotch for a time. Senators McClure and Strang replied, and as Senator Strang represents a lumber district his support of the amendment indicated that the amendment was not so bad, and that in this fight the boom company was right and the mill owners and lumbermen wrong.

The Apportionment and Appropriation bills will both be reported in the House and passed this week. At least the chairmen of these committees have so promised, and members will not tolerate delay longer. It is said the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of a general increase of salaries, including Judges, clerks in the departments, and members of the Legislature. If so it is a great mistake and one the party can't afford to make at this time. Our Judges and public officers are generally fairly paid, and now, when living is daily getting cheaper, it is a bad time to increase. These salaries have been increased more than once since the war, and men who accepted positions, as nearly all of them have, when it cost double as much to live as it does now, should not ask for an increase now, especially so soon after a Presidental election. No class of public men in this State are so poorly paid as members of the Legislature. One thousand dollars is no compensation, and it don't more than pay necessary expenses of the campaign, and the expenses here and of a family at home during the three months the Legislature is in session. The people expect members to be honest, and this is right, but they should also be willing to pay their representatives a living salary. If the Legislature, however, should advance the salary of members to fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, as it should, there would be a terrible howl, and yet nothing is said when the salaries of other officials, who are much better paid, are increased. The right way is to refuse to increase the salary of those in office, and where it is required provide for an increase for the next term. If any other course is adopted the party will suffer by it.

Governor Hartranft has appointed Adam Weaver, of Pittsburgh, Inspector of Flour for Allegheny county, as indicated long since.

W. S. Shallenberger, Esq., the efficient Chairman of your County Committee, was in the city last week visiting his friends here and making the acquaintance of our public men. He was well received and made a good impression on all he met. M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Women Made Eligible to Hold Office Under the School Laws by the New Constitution—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Lecture—the Radical Club.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1873.

On Monday the Convention by a vote of 50 to 13 passed the clause making women eligible to all offices under the school laws of Pennsylvania. This is felt by the friends of woman suffrage to be a great thing, and an entering wedge in the log of antique observances.

The Convention having granted the hall, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came on from her home to deliver an address. The hall was asked for by Mrs. E. S. Bladen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Stanton introduced to the audience by Edward M. Davis, President of the Citizens' Suffrage Association, with a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Davis had also distributed the constitution of the society and a song by William Lloyd Garrison among the audience. The hall was crowded, many ladies being obliged to stand throughout the evening. In the gallery people fainted, and a gentleman, overcome with the the excitement, was carried out in a fit, which caused a would-be witty delegate to remark that he had heard that "Mrs. Stanton was in the habit of giving men fits, but supposed, until to-night, she did so metaphorically, not literally." This lady was in her happiest mood; anecdote and illustration rushed spontaneously to her lips, while the dignity and beauty of her presence cast a lustre on the cause she espoused. The "grave and reverend Seignors" of the Convention broke into smiles continually. Many persons do not know that all the advanced legislation in the State of New York on behalf of women, of late years has been the result of direct personal efforts by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Some fifteen years since a man could compel the companionship of his wife by legal means. A case of peculiar hardship occurred where a young wife, who had been physically injured by her husband, fled to her mother's residence. The father followed her with the Sheriff, who dragged her from her sick bed and carried her to the house of her husband's mother, where she died from the effect of her injury. During her illness her own mother was never allowed to see her, except in the presence of her husband's mother. The horrible cruelty of a law that would permit such things to be perpetrated upon a wife, so affected Mrs. Stanton that she went at once to work, and never rested until the obnoxious statute was repealed by the New York Legislature. Her life has been one long contest on behalf of liberty. On Wednesday she read a paper entitled "Rich and Poor" before the Radical Club. The Club rooms were jammed. Mrs. Lucretia Mott made a few introductory remarks. Mrs. Mott's presence at the Club is always hailed with enthusiasm, her age and the severity of the winter, together with her residence out of town, interfering with her regular attendance. Mr. E. M. Davis announced that the Club had now reached that period in its growth when it could support itself without outside assistance. The fact is "*The Radical Club*" has grown to be one of the permanent institutions of Philadelphia. On Wednesday afternoon of every week at 3 o'clock assemble at 333 Walnut street, some of the brightest minds in Philadelphia. The motto of this organization is "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and so thoroughly is this doctrine adhered to, that if tyranny of any sort gets a fast hold in this Commonwealth, the executive committee of this Club will not be to blame for it.

A sad accident occurred at the Convention on Wednesday last. Maj. John Linton caught his foot in a loose piece of cocoa matting, and falling down stairs broke his ankle. Hon. D. L. Imbrie is still at his post, doing up his business as energetically as possible. Philadelphia feels indignant over the attempt to deprive her of due representation. One member of the Convention has been married three times to rich women. He enjoys the tenancy by the courtesy on account of the two dead wives and thirty thousand dollars a year income from the third. *He* thinks the husband ought to be the head of the wife, and that it is contrary to the Bible for women to vote.

We have had terrible weather here this winter, and after two days of better promise were treated to another snow storm night before last. This is bad for chronic invalids, and many who have been able to hold out through the winter succumb to the chilling blasts of March.

One of our most eminent physicians, Dr. Hodge, died this week. He leaves five sons, four of whom are clergymen.

A well known citizen, Gen. John Sidney Jones, was arrested on Wednesday night for setting his house on fire. He was found wandering on the Darby road, and when asked what he was doing replied that he had just been burning his house and was now looking for his boats. He is a man of wealth, in the carpet business, and has for years had a hobby that everybody should live in boats and the land be used for agriculture only. He wears sandals, a long beard, and other strange garments, and goes up and down the river preaching about a family boat. He takes the texts about Noah's ark from the Bible, and constructs quite as good an argument in favor of his family boat as do those who oppose Woman Suffrage because St. Paul said, "let woman be subject to her husband."

Not long since a man killed his two children and himself there in a drunken spree, and the New York papers offered as an excuse for him that when his mother-in-law died she wasn't as rich as he expected her to be, and the editorials seemed to treat it as quite a natural feeling of indignation on his part.

We have a grand spectacular show at the Chestnut street Theatre now with forty horses on the stage. EIZZIL.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

We have received from our Senator, Mr. Rutan, a copy of the bill read in place by him, called "An Act to establish an Insurance Department." The proposition, independent of the propriety or impropriety or provision of the bill, should receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature. Pennsylvania, so far as a judicious distribution of the public business to be transacted is concerned, is very far behind nealy every State in the Union. We have not advanced an inch, but seem to regard the old mode of referring everything to the Auditor General's Department for settlement and adjustment as admitting of no change whatever.

We remember very well, years ago, when the proposition was made to institute a new department to be called the Bureau of Statistics, it was regarded as an attempt to entail on the tax-payers a great expense and designed to feed some hungry office-seekers at the public crib. We drafted a bill for the purpose; had it referred to a committee, and after days of consideration it was reported negatively. Massachusetts and other States *have* already organized similar departments and are annually spreading before the country a detailed statement of the amount of business done within their limits. Pennsylvania, too stingy to expend ten thousand dollars annually for a similar purpose, is unable, although doing three times the amount of business, to even approximate to a truthful statement. We remember, also, when a certain member of Congress from this State, was called upon to state the amount of anthracite coal mined and sent to market, had to make the humiliation confession that there were no official records at Harrisburgh showing the amount, and that he was unable to give the information.

The department proposed by Mr. Rutan ought to be established. Is is wrong to entail all labor incident to a thorough examination of the accounts of Insurance companies on the Auditor General and his clerical force. To make separate departments incurs but little expense and we are certain the benefit to the public would fully compensate for it. However, had we the power we would make a department to be called the Department of Corporators, with authority to take charge of the affairs of all the corporations in the State, settle and adjust their accounts, leaving to the Auditor General and State Treasurer a supervisory power over the same. Such a department would divide the labor and insure a speedy transaction of business.

We are not certain that such a proposition would be favorably considered, but our Senator might draft a bill for such purpose and have it brought before the Senate.—*Butler Herald.*

VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION.

The following table, exhibiting the vote polled in cities, counties, and parts of counties that have voted on the license question under the local option law, may be relied upon as nearly correct:

	For License.	*Against.*
Altoona (city)		93
Beaver Falls and New Brignton		170
Blair county		258
Bradford	44	
Cambria		71
Cameron		102
Centre		96
Clarion		67
Clearfield		60
Clinton		
Elk	21	
Forest	2	
Indiana (four districts)		90
Jefferson		63
Lock Haven (city)	178	
Lycoming		123
McKean	300	
Northumberland	1615	
Reading (city)	5818	
Schuylkill	164	
Sullivan		154
Susquehanna		120
Tioga		175
Venango (three districts)		15
Warren	331	
Wayne		83
Williamsport (city)		1021
	8473	73
Majority "Against License,"		73

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3p. m.; arrives at 9a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St.Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

Physicians will always find a complete stock of fresh and reliable medicines, at the Beaver Drug Store. All officinal preparations made according to the new Pharmacopœlia (1873); a large assortment of Elixirs and new remedies always on hand. HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver Drug Store.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H NOSS, feb7-2m

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Fahnestock's Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, Window Glass and Putty at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. feb21-4t

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf

Wanted—Mortgages.—Money to loan on first class security, at current rates. Address, "P. O. Box 89, Beaver."

The Spring term of the State Normal School, Edinboro, opens March 25th.

The communication of our Rochester correspondent "Clionian," came too late for insertion this week.

Abner Morton of Brighton township has sold his farm, and will give possession this spring.

Dr. J. S. McNutt, of Beaver, has determined to leave the place, and we believe intends to settle in Philadelphia and there to continue the practice of medicine.

There will be a public sale on the premises of Charles Given, in Brighton township, on Tuesday, March 25th, at 10 o'clock. Horses, cows, bees, farming implements and household goods will be sold to the highest bidder. See posters for further particulars.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. H. Marshall of Rochester, manufacturer of monuments and grave stones. He has on hand a large stock of fine finished headstones and granite monuments. Mr. Marshall understands his business and guarantees to sell cheap and give entire satisfaction. We advise all who are in need of headstones or monuments, to patronise Mr. Marshall.

The Heathen Chinee is at Beaver Falls, but that has nothing to do with the fact that S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, keep on hand the best stock of cloths and ready made clothing, and all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods that can be found in the market. Their rule is to please and give entire satisfaction to their customers. If you deal with them once, you are sure to do so again Call and see them.

Beaver Union School closed on last Friday. The closing exercises were unusually interesting, and the examination showed that the scholars had made considerable advancement in their respective studies. Earnest and complementary remarks were made by Revs. R. T. Taylor, Shields, Aughey, Riggs and Patterson, and County Superintendent Knight. The children seemed delighted at the near prospect of freedom from school restraints and wearisome studies, and we hope that their happy expectations of enjoyment will be fully realized.

New opening of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps at J. M. McCreery's. mar14-2w

If you want to get a handsome suit cut to fit in the latest style, go to R. Steinfeld's clothing store, New Brighton, where Frank P. Gray does the cutting.

Men's and Boys' Spring styles of Hats and Caps, just received from the east, at J. M. McCreery's mar14-2w

Mr. Johnson Calhoon has sold his farm in Green township, to James McKinley, of West Virginia, for $60 per acre. Mr. McKinley had sold his farm in West Virginia, on which he resided, the day before, for $47 per acre, and has already taken possesson of the Calhoon farm, where he intends to make a permanent home. Mr. McKinley is a brother of Senator Samuel McKinley, of New Castle, and will be quite an acquisition to the community in which his lot is cast.

Gone East.—R. Steinfeld, of New Brighton, has gone east to purchase a new and full assortment of Gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as Doeskins, Coatings, Casimeres, Vestings, Broad cloths, and a complete stock of Men's and Boys' clothing, all of which he proposes to sell at low prices.

We have just received Howe's Musical Monthly, published at Boston, containing a number of instrumental and vocal pieces of first class music. Price 35 cents, and sold by all periodical dealers.

The Coolie Question.—THE HEATHEN CHINEE CITIZENS' MEETING AT BEAVER FALLS.—A large meeting of the citizens of Beaver Falls was held in Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening last, to consider and take action on the answer of the Economites to the Committee of One Hundred that waited on them to protest against the introduction of Coolie cheap labor in the Cutlery at Beaver Falls. The following reply, in the form of resolutions, was unanimously passed, and expresses the sense of the meeting:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the answer from the Harmony Society, at Economy, to our delegation of one hundred and ten persons, who visited them a few days since, is not what we hoped for and expected.

It states that they favor Chinese labor in the cutlery works on the ground of necessity, and also because such labor has become more frequent in other parts of the country.

That they have been unable to find the Directors of the Cutlery Company have violated any law or any right of any party, and that if there be such a case the courts are open to decide upon it.

Our reply to this portion of their answer is that a direct commencement has been made by the cutlery company to overthrow our present system of labor, to drive the workingmen, like the poor Indians, westward before an advancing Asiatic army of inferior workmen, and ere long, if continued, to make the poor poor and the rich richer.

It is the beginning of a calamity before which all the woes we have ever known will bear no comparison.

We are at present not prepared to say that any law now standing on the statute book has been in this case violated, as we do not know all the particulars regarding the contract made by the cutlery company for the Chinese.

There is a law, however, graven on the hearts of Christian men, which no human power can ever repeal, guaranteeing that the Christian domain shall never be usurped by the heathen.

We would like that some peaceful mode would be devised by which every Chinaman in the land, brought here under contracts for a term of ten years, could be sent home. Such an accomplishment would relieve the public mind and in due time pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow.

Our cause is not confined to the limits of Beaver county, it covers the whole Union. It further states, that the Harmony Society would be willing for the Cutlery Company to dispense with Chinese labor if convinced that it was wrong, but fear to do so because, as they think, another evil would necessarily follow.

Our reply to this portion of said answer is, that we consider it wrong to employ Chinese labor becauses it debases white labor; cheap labor means debased labor. And we consider it the true interest, both of the capitalist and the nation, to elevate the workingmen—not to degrade him.

It further states that because they have been accused of seeking for lucre only in supporting the operations of the cutlery company, they propose to give their share of the earnings of the establishment for the next eight years, if so long owners therein, for the support of mission schools, the poor, etc., keeping Beaver Falls particularly in view.

Our reply to this part of said answer is that the proposition wears upon its face a desire to do good, and we have no doubt of the pure intentions of the Harmony Society in making the offer; but, alas, such earnings, if earned at all, would be at so terrible a cost—the lowering of the white operative, that we cannot think any religious body would accept the proffered gift.

It further states that if there be any white employees who worked in the cutlery, who have been wrongfully discharged and thereby suffered loss, that such cases may be properly and legally made to appear before a court of justice, and that they (the Harmony Society) will make compensation in case the Cutlery Company is unable to do so.

Our reply to this part of said answer is, that many are prepared to make affidavits that they were discharged by a gradual reduction of wages.

The destruction of the poor is their poverty, and the process of discharging white men from the cutlery has been by reducing wages so low that they could not thereby support their families.

It further states that if it can be shown to them that any rights have been violated in the employment of Chinese, by proper and legal authority, they will insist on their immediate removal.

Should, however, any violent measures be resorted to, in violation of the rights of the company, that they will withdraw all their means from the place.

Our reply to this part of said answer is that we have already stated the process by which discharges were made.

As for the supposition that violent measures might be resorted to, we reply that our intention has ever been to show our opposition to coolie labor in a proper and legal manner, to discountenance violence.

Although the answer given us by the Harmony Society is not what we expected, we still hope they will reconsider it and after due consideration reach the conclusion we have reached, that it is not to degrade labor.

Resolved, That the Harmony Society's answer to the citizens of this place is so far from what any good people could expect and so unsatisfactory in its terms, we as citizens and workmen protest against the answer, from first to last, as being in direct opposition to labor in all its various branches, and ruinous not only to this place but to the whole country generally, and that while we deprecate any act of violence. we pledge ourselves that we will never cease to agitate the question while there is a coolie in Beaver county or in the whole country, and we, as workmen and freemen, know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Garrett offered resolutions providing for the formation of a league not to buy from any merchant that patronizes and encourages Chinese labor; and for a mass convention.

Dr. Garrett again addressed the assemblage, taking strong grounds against the Chinese labor.

These and other resolutions, including one proposing an act to levy a tax on all who employ contraband labor, were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Triplets.—Says the Butler *Eagle:* The wife of Mr. Andrew McCafferty, of Buffalo township, this county, last week, gave birth to three children—two boys and one girl. If there be any merit in obeying that injunction of Scripture which commands that "man should multiply and replenish the earth," then shall Mr. and Mrs. McCafferty have their reward. We advocate the passage of a State pension law in all such cases of fecundity.

Lecture.—A lecture will be given in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on Tuesday evening, March 18th, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City. Subject—"John Knox and his Times." Admission, 25 cents.

Rev. Joseph Gledhill, of Georgetown, delivered a stirring temperance address at Glasgow, on Wednesday evening of last week.

The Good Templars.—District Convention I. O. of G. T., of Beaver county, held its quarterly session in the Presbyterian Church, Freedom, on Monday, the 3d of March, A. D. 1873, W. C. T., Francis Banks, presiding. Brothers Elverson, Jones, and Sister Burt were appointed committee on Credentials of Delegates. Reports from the various Lodges in the district, show the Order in a flourishing condition, and the temperance sentiment in their district increasing. In Convention assembled the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, The moral sentiment of the public having become astonishingly aroused on the question of Local Option, and wherever expressed being largely in favor of its adoption. The representatives of the Good Templars of Beaver county Convention assembled, cannot do other than give expression to the author of all good, that He is so shaping events. That finally the cause of temperance will triumph, and the rum traffic banished from the land. We, however, feel like cautioning Good Templars not to slacken their efforts, but, on the contrary, to incite to stronger and more vigorous measures, until the end is accomplished; therefore,

Resolved, That, although as Good Templars, we are willing to accept Local Option as an admission that the people on questions of morality, have a right to express themselves by the mode required by our form of Government, viz: the ballot box. Still, even should the same prevail through such channels, they will never accept the same as a *finality*, but shall and do insist upon unconditional *prohibition*, and that said *prohibition* shall be engrafted into the organic structure of the State.

Resolved, That we recommend all Good Templars to exert their individual efforts to secure a large vote on Local Option on next Friday two weeks. And that the Order resolve themselves into a committee of the whole, and individually attend the polls, and assist in engineering the election, so as to secure a full vote on Local Option, and that we would recommend the Lodges to appoint committees to be out to each township in the county, to present tickets against License to all who wish to vote the same.

Resolved, That we recommend Good Templars both as individuals and collectively, to give their support to temperance literature, especially the *Temperance Vindicator*, *Keystone Good Templar* and temperance tracts.

Resolved, That we the officers and members of the Convention tender our thanks to the members of our Order in Freedom, for their hospitality extended to us during this meeting, and that the thanks of this Convention are hereby conveyed to the Pastor and congregation of this Church for its use.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to each of the following newspapers, to wit: *Temperance Vindicator*, *Keystone Good Templar* and our county papers.

On motion.

Resolved, That the next quarterly meeting of this Convention be held at New Brighton, on the 1st Tuesday in June, A. D., 1873, at 9 o'clock.

FRANCIS BANKS, W. C. T.
THORNTON A. SHINN, Sec'y.

Anna Dickinson.—Anna Dickinson was greeted, on Thursday night of last week by the largest and most intelligent audience that has assembled in Beaver this season. The lecturer made a favorable impression by her self-reliant and earnest manner, and handled her subject without gloves. She prefaced her lecture by referring to the great change that had been wrought within the recollection of her hearers in regard to woman's work, and said that the demand is now made that women should receive equal pay for like work with men. "What's to Hinder," is the question that she undertook to answer. The lecture was quite lengthy, and we can only give some of the leading thoughts, and very imperfectly at that. By the change in public opinion, there is now a large demand for working women, the door is open to all useful work, and what obstacle prevents women from entering into the enjoyment and remuneration of such labor? There is none except herself. In preparation for her work, in faithfulness, in devotion, in persistent effort to excel, in ambition to succeed, she is inferior to man. If she will choose her work as a life work, pursue it steadily, understand it thoroughly, it would be rewarded for what it is worth, either more or less than men get for the same. If women do not get as high wages as men, it is because they do not do as good work as men. When they devote as much time to preparation, and make their work their trade or life business, they will receive equal compensation, but until they do, they will not deserve it

Although there are about 800,000 house servants in this country, yet it is a very difficult task to find a good one, and, when found, harder to keep. American girls will not go out to house keeping because such work is looked upon as degrading. How many women there are who would pay high wages for a skillful and thoroughly competent housekeeper. What an opening for remunerative and congenial employment is the kitchen, and the girl who would choose such work as her calling, would not complain, if she excelled, for want of self support. A hotel keeper paid his cook $5,000 a year. He is a man. Women working at the same business get four to five dollars per week. Why? Because one wore a coat, the other a gown? No, but because the man made cooking his study, his life work and pursued it as an art, while women accepted it from necessity, as an expedient. The man cook receives high wages because he earns them, women in the same employment receive low wages because they earn no more, and sometimes not half what they get. Again, in needle work there is the same inequality, and there comes up from 200,000 poor sewing girls a pitiful wail, reminding one of the 'Song of the Shirt,' but the fact is, these get poor pay because they do wretched work.

There are forewomen in large establishments who get as high as $6,000 a year, because they have been carefully trained for their positions, and can earn what they receive. There are thousands of places waiting for women of like importance, if they were ready and competent to fill them, but there's the obstacle—not ready—not fitted. In the sphere of teaching, women fare but little better; the great mass of them occupying inferior positions, and receiving less pay than the men, because but few women are capable or fitted by training to fill the most remunerative situations. Women do not make the preparation that men do, or do they engage in the work as a life employment, and few, if any, aspire to fill the professor's chair.

And so in telegraph offices, or in stores women for lack of suitable preparation and devotion to her work, render less valuable service than men and consequently receive less compensation. According to the lecturer, parents, guardians and teachers were partly responsible for woman's inefficiency and ignorance. Boys are taught self-reliance, independence, if they fall no one picks them up, if they cry, no matter, whatever they undertake, they must do alone, and so by good discipline they are strengthened for life's toils and made to stand alone; but girls are treated tenderly, if they fall, somebody must run to pick them up, if they cry, others must dry their tears, if their paths are steep and rough, they are pitied and helped over them, if their studies weary them, problems must be solved, thus they are trained not to walk alone or to be self reliant. In after life when they need to work and earn wages and be a help, they are entirely unfitted and unskilled, and therefore must suffer for others negligence or foolish conduct.

The great barrier to woman's enfranchisement, is public opinion. Public opinion urges a boy on, drives him upward with spur and whip, but commiserates the girl who is compelled to work. Public opinion keeps girls from choosing house work, makes them ashamed of trades and all kinds of employment, though certain kind of work is considered more lady-like than others.

This public opinion must be put down. Let women learn that success in an honorable calling will bring respect whether in the household, or the factory, in the counting room or behind the counter. The world has a habit of taking off its hat and bowing very humbly before the successful man or woman.

The secret of success then, for women as well as men, is ample preparation, faithful and persistent application and thorough devotion to one's work, a life work.

The lecture was well received, was solid, and no doubt did good.

There was some complaint in regard to the manner of selling seats, a few persons complaining that they were compelled to buy reserved seats when there were a number of unreserved seats unoccupied, and that after purchasing reserved seats, they could not get near enough to hear distinctly, owing to some defect, either in the room or the lecturer's articulation.

Presbyterian Church, Bridgewater.—The following is the substance of a statement made by Rev. James M. Shields pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the occasion of the Ninth Anniversary of his pastorate:

Number of sermons preached	1,604
Number of calls made	11,447
Number of marriages solemnized	134
Number of deaths	129
Total of moneys contributed by the congregation	$24,000
Communion Seasons observed	39
Additions to the church more or less at each one, added on profession of their faith	210
Average per annum	23⅓
Added on certificate	163
Whole number added	373
Average per year	41 4 9

Three special outpourings of the Holy Spirit have been enjoyed.

The first was during the ecclesiastical year ending April 1866, and resulted in the hopeful conversion of 29 souls who united with the church.

The second was during the ecclesiastical year, ending April 1869, when 44 were added on examination.

The third is the one now in progress, which has resulted thus far in this ecclesiastical year, in an accession to the membership of the church of 52 on examination.

The annual reports of Sabbath School members have never been less than 222, nor more than 300. It has contributed to foreign missions, $775.

"It is gratefully recorded that much of the prosperity of the church is due to the earest labors of the officers and teachers of the school. It is indeed a nursery to the church.

For five years past, three meetings for prayer have been well sustained, viz: the Wednesday evening church meeting, and two on Sabbath evening—one by the young men and one by the young ladies of the church. The efficient cause of the good accomplished in these years, is the blessing of Almighty God on the means of grace. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Ps. 127-1.

A Presentation. — Mr. Robert Knott, on Saturday evening, at Clark's Hotel, in Rochester, was presented by John Y. Marks, Esq., in behalf of the citizens residing near the station, with a purse of between thirty and forty dollars, in consideration for his gratuitious services in mailing letters for them. Mr. Knott is Baggage Master at Rochester Station, and has been very accommodating in respect to mailing letters, and we are glad to know that his services are so well appreciated.

Robert Ralston has sold part of his farm in Greene township for $45 per acre.

Mr. McClurg of Greene township sold his farm of 40 acres for $1300 and gives possession the first of April.

Col. William Hopkins Dead.—The sad announcement was made yesterday afternoon that Colonel William Hopkins, an old and prominent citizen of Washington county, and a member of the Constitutional Convention, had died in this city. At the close of last week Colonel Hopkins, in his usual health, left Philadelphia for home. He took cold in the sleeping car, and on arriving here he put up at the Union Depot Hotel, feeling quite ill. In a short time he was attacked with pneumonia, and despite the best medical treatment, and the most careful nursing, he continued to grow worse, and died yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. Colonel Hopkins was widely known throughout the State, and was universally esteemed for integrity and uprightness of character. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party, with which he had been identified from early life. He had held the position of County Commissioner and various other prominent positions in the county of his residence, and had represented his district in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate. Some twenty-five years ago he was elected to the position of Canal Commissioner. For some years past he has not taken any very active part in politics, but last fall he complied with a very general request that he become a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and was a member of that body at the time of his death. He was sixty-nine years of age. James H. Hopkins, Esq., of this city, and Mr. Andrew Hopkins, of Washington, are his sons.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, March 6th.*

GEORGETOWN, March 8.

The public school of Georgtown closed last Friday, after a pleasant and successful term of five months. The teachers, Misses Leonard and Dawson, deserve praise for their success in advancing the education of their pupils, and the good order that has characterized their daily sessions. The closing exercises, which consisted of declamations, dialogues, music and interchanges of sentiments by the parents and friends of the school, passed off very agreeably.

Mr. Robert Laughlin's school in Greene township, closed last week also. The examination of the several classes showed conclusively that the scholars had not been neglected; that Mr. Laughlin is a live teacher, and understands his business. We never witnessed better order or heard finer examinations, all things considered, than we had the pleasure of seeing and hearing during the closing exercises of his school. This is the third winter he has taught in the same district. I.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of March 7th says: Two prisoners confined in the Norristown jail made a daring and nearly successful attempt to escape on Saturday night. They had procured a small iron wedge and an iron bar while out in the yard on their usual permission to get fresh air and exercise, and by these means they were working their way out through a stone wall. All they wished for was a few hours; they had but one large stone to remove, when their escape would be certain. Once in the yard it would be easy to mount the roof of the shop. From thence to the top of the wall the way was plain, and on the graveyard side the ground beneath is ten feet from the top of the wall. Upon entering the cell it was discovered that they had blankets hung up before the opening in their cell door, facing inwards to the prison. This was to shield their light from observation, said light being of their own manufacture, and consisting of fine rags twisted and dipped in the grease saved from the meat furnished them. The wall was pierced at the head of a bed, the latter completely concealing the opening when in bed. The opening between the cells was low down, on a level with the floor, and completely concealed from observation by a sheet of paper pasted on and whitewashed over.

Casualties.—SINGULAR DEATH FOLLOWED BY A SERIES of ACCIDENTS.—A Parkersburg special dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* dated March 10th, says: A very singular series of accidents occurred last Saturday night at Elizabeth, West Virginia, a few miles from here. Shortly after Mr. Alf. Wells and his family had retired, Mrs. Wells complained of a feeling of numbness in her limbs and requested her husband to help her walk across the floor. About half way across the room he expressed some fears, when she immediately dropped dead at his feet. He gave an alarm, and a neighbor, an old lady, in crossing the street to his assistance, fell, breaking her left arm in two places and her right collar bone. Her son, a young man, heard her scream, and rushing out of the house to her aid, fell against the half open door, breaking his nose and rebounding senseless to the floor. Doctor Kendall, hastening to the help of the sufferers, also fell, broke two of his ribs, and had to be carried home. This reads like a joke. It is seriously true.

A father, son and daughter, of Parker's Landing, were arrested lately for passing counterfeit silver money, and a hearing was had at Pittsburgh on the 21st ult., the result of which was to discharge the children and remand Gilbet, the father, to jail to await trial.

Rev. William Bollard, of Mercer, will preach at Georgetown in the Episcopal church, on the 30th inst.

The unexcelled cutter, Frank P. Gray, is with R. Steinfeld.

A Telegram was received in Beaver on Monday containing information that Thomas, son of Mr. Joseph Hall of the National Hotel of this place, died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Saturday. Young Mr. Hall had been in that State during the winter. His relatives are having his remains brought here for interment, which are expected on Thursday or Friday.

Agricultural.—The anual election of the officers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, on Monday, March 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,
T. O. ANSHUTZ, Sec'y.
County papers please copy.

Pittsburgh Female College.—Those who desire for their daughters a really first class school will do well to send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College. The buildings are elegant, and the Faculty embraces twenty-four able and accomplished teachers. Pupils can enter at any time. The Spring Term commences March 26.

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the desease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach, but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind deseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimulating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this wholesome medicinal stimulant. mar7-1m

MARRIED.

GLENN-RALSTON—February 27th, by Rev. John Brown of Knob, Mr. Wilbert J. Glenn, to Miss Zuleika F. Ralston.

SMITH—HARTON—By P. L. Grim, Esq., at his office, New Galilee, Mr. Wm. James Smith, to Mrs. Amanda Harton, both of Lawrence county, Pa.

MAY—CONRAD—By Rev. J. Murray, March 5th, 1873, Mr. Thomas D. May, and Miss Cordelia Conrad, both of Vanport.

CONNER—HEMPHILL—March 6th, by Rev. J. F. Huddleston, Mr. Charles Conner, of Allegheny, to Miss America Hemphill, of Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

LEDLIE—On Saturday morning, March 8th, 1873, in Beaver, Pa., Mrs. Mattie Bentel, wife of Joseph Ledlie, Esq., aged 31 years.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON

White Wheat	per bushel			$1 70
Red	do	"	"	1 65
Rye		"	"	80
Oats		"	"	40
Corn		"	"	55

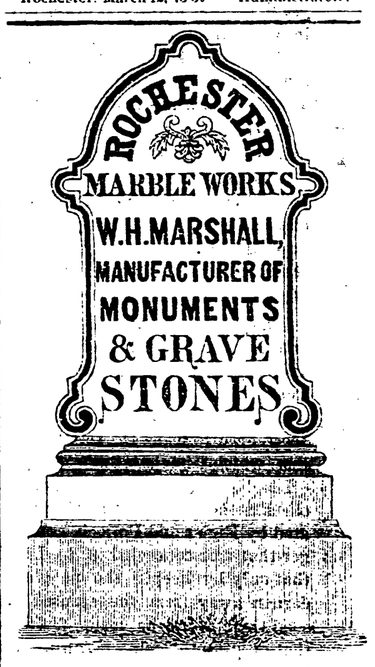
New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

All accounts due the estate of DR. J. LINNENBRINK, deceased, not settled by April 1st, 1873, will be left in the hands of a lawyer for collection, with interest.

B. K. & J. LINNENBRINK,
Rochester, March 12, '73-3t Administrators.

ROCHESTER MARBLE WORKS



W. H. MARSHALL, MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS & GRAVE STONES

We have on hand a LARGE STOCK of

FINE FINISHED HEADSTONES

Which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also

Granite Monuments and Headstones

Furnished to order as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing

MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES

should call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in Beaver county.

GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES.

CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE BARREL.

mar14-6m W. H. MARSHALL, Rochester.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.,

Manufacturers of

COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES

of different styles and finish.

☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oct8'70-1y

NASBY.

A Temperance Lecture at the Corners—How Mr. Bascom Attempted to Kill His Influence

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Which is in the State of Kentucky,
February 20, 1873.

The Corners is waggin on ez yoosual. Deekin Pogram, bless his old soul, is the same kind, genial, old man that he alluz wuz. But time hez plowed deep furrers in his cheeks, and the tetch uv his frosty fingers hez whitened his hair, and chilled the warm currents uv his blood. But the Deekin is resined. A more philossifical nacher I never knowd. He sez that age hez its advantages, ez well ez its disadvantages. Troo, his blood is colder than in youth, but ez a compensashen he hez to drink more likker. The pleasure uv takin the warmin dooids more than compensates for the disadvantages uv age.

"But," sed I, "sposin yoor finances and Bascom's crooelty won't permit you yoor regler supplies."

"There is the silent toomb for me," sed he, "there is death."

"After wich," replied Joe Bigler, "yoo will doubtless be kept warm enough without likker."

That Joe Bigler alluz puts in unpleasant remarks at the wrong time.

The Corners hev bin threatened with serious disasters for some weeks back. Pollock and Joe Bigler, fur the express purpose uv worryin the saints, hev bin tryin to organize a temperance society and Sunday school, and that sort uv thing at the Corners, wich we steadfastly opposed. They wanted a series of temperence missionary sent out to the Nashnel Society, and when they advertised him, we sent a note to 'em that we never could permit an innovashen that wuz intended to sweep away all the anshent landmarks, and revolutionize the Corners, and that while we believed in free speech, of the inalienable right uv Amerikin citizens, ef that man attempted to speak at the Corners, we'd hang him on the first tree—sure.

That afternoon Joe Bigler came to me and took me to one side.

"Parson," sed he, "we are agoin to hev at least one temperaace lecture at the Corners."

"It will be our painful dooty to hang the lecturer," sed I, "for Bascom desires it. It a interferin with his trade and our rites."

"Parson," sed Joe, with a wink and a leer, "ain't you often sick fur want uv a drink?"

"I am," sed I.

"Isn't it difficult to get all yoo want?" said he.

"It is," sed I.

"What wood yoo give for a strate week ov all yoo cood la to—free likker in short?"

"I shood be willin to die the next day," I replied, "die with neetnis and despatch. But why torment me with sich visions of Elysian bliss, wich are simply unattainable?"

"Parson, spose Deekin Pogram wuz to say to Bascom, that these meetins coodent be stopped, and that the only way to neotralize their effect, was to keep the Corners from attendin by makin his bar free door in their continyooance. Spose, ef he didn't bite at the beginin, that a dozen uv yoo go to the meeting one nite and not go near his place. I don't want *yoo* to do this, for ez you never pay nothin, yoor absence wood please him—but McPelter, Issaker Gavitt and sum uv that kind, who hev land yet to mortgage. That'll fetch him—that'll fetch him."

I seed a lite. Visions of unlimited drinks rose before me, and I sed to him:

"Joseph, it shel be done. Announce yoor lectrer in safety. I hate his sentimence, Joseph, but free speech is the heritage and boast uv every freeman, and it shel not be violated at the Corners. Advertise him in peace."

I imejitly went to the Deekin, McPelter and Gavitt, and opened to them the idea, and they fell into it to wunst. It was refreshin to see the look uv expectancy on their bloo lips and their wry faces. I was deppytized to make the sujestion to Bascom, which I imejitly did.

I laid before G. W. the impossibility of checkin the movement now bein inoggerated by Bigler and Pollock, and the danger that wuz conceeled in it. I told him that only by keepin the people uv the corners away from the accused fanatics, cood their work be made fruitless, and that only by throwin open his house and by puttin up a notice, "Likker is free here," could they be kept away.

Bascom larfed out and refoosed. Whereupon I sed very well, and left.

Immejitly I got the party together.

"Bascom hez refoosed," I remarkt, "ez I sposed he wood. Now for severe measures. You must all go to the temprance meetin' to-nite, and must stop in after it's over and refoose to drink, on the score that you've bin impressed."

"Go without likker one whole evenin! Parson, we can't do it."

Here wuz an impediment wich I hed overlooked. Uv course they couldn't go without likker a hull evenen'. But genius is ekal to all emergencies—bein ekal to all emergencies is wat constitoots genius. We had a farmer go to Bascom's and buy a gallon.

Then Deekin Pogram remarked that probably he had better not go to the meetin, but wood stay and take keer of that jug, but they all sed, "No" unanimously, and each made the same proposishen wich wuz towunst rejected by the others. Finally, the jug wuz put in charge uv Mrs. McPelter, who can't drink, owin to her hevin no stomach watever to speek uv, and she waz charged to put it under lock and key, and to git it out for nobody onless we all wuz present, so that there cood be no advantage taken. This bein done, they all took one sniff, one wich wood sustain em for an hour, and went to the lekter, levin me with Bascom.

Eight and nine passed, but not one uv em come to his old familiar place. Bascom was oneasy. I took suthin hot with him twice or three times, and talked uv the weather and things, but they came not. Finally, at 9½ they entered, looked grave and solemn.

"Deekin, McPelter, Issaker, will you take suthin," sed I, displayin a dollar note wich the Deekin had given me for the purpose.

"No!" sed the Deekin, "I am not shoor about drinkin. I hev listened to a powerful discourse about it to-night, and I hev mostly made up my mind to try and quit, ef I kin."

"Quit!" sed Bascom in amazement, "are yoo crazy?"

"I too hev made up my mind to quit," sed Issaker, and McPelter echoed him. "Good night Bascom" and we all went out together to McPelter's where we made the jug consumptive.

Bascom was thoroughly alarmed. The next nite he put up a sign in his vinder "Likkers is free here till further notis," wich I stood and read to the people, who but for me never wood hev knowd it.

That nite the lectrer lectured, but it wuz not to us. Bascom worked ez he never worked before. The Deekin went down first, Issaker next, McPelter next, and finally I succumed. By this time the Deekin wuz sober, then Issaker, then McPelter and then me and so on till we wuz all thereby exhausted at about one when we quit.

The same scene was enacted the next nite and the next, and for a week. Bascom was nearly rooined, but was restored by the announcement that the next nite wood be the last. Then that wretched lectrer's life wuz made miserable. He wuz at Pollock's home, and from early morn to dewy eve he wuz besiged by sich another host uv inebriates ez he never saw before in all his days, with entreaties to go on.

"Go on," sed the Deekin, "go on. How kin yoo reconcile it with your dooty to leave the Corners, and me in danger of goin down to a drunkard's grave? I ain't reformed yet—go on."

And McPelter, Pennibacker, Issaker and a hundred more who hed hed all they wanted for a week, and wanted it to continyoo, begged him with tears in their eyes to go on in his good work.

But it wuz of no avail—he left, and Bascom pulled down his sign and likker hed to be paid for agin at the Corners.

The next day I met Joe Bigler.

"Hed a good time haven't yoo?" sed he.

"Excellent," sed I, "wood it cood hev continyood."

"Parson," said this aggravatin Joe, "I did this for three reasons. First—I sposed that a week of unlimited supplies wood kill the entire assortment of yoo. Second—I sposed that in a week yoo wood break up Bascom, and third, we wanted to organize the niggers into a temperance society, to keep em from becomin loathsome objecks as yoo are, and didn't want to be interrupted in the work. We hev only succeeded in the last item. Bascom has more money than we sposed he hed, and yoor bowels kin endoor more than I sposed they cood. I hev been lenient with whisky—I hev sed that whisky hez yooses. I told Pollock last week that ez whisky wuz the only thing that cood kill Nasbys and Pograms and sich, that it wuz not a bad thing to hev. But now that I find it won't do it—that its only good men that it kills—I shel fite it ez an unmittigated cuss without any redeemin feechers. I am its enemy from this time out.

And he went away laffin vociferously.

Life isnt roseate now ez it wuz doorin that week. But thank Heavin the recollekshen uv that week never kin be taken from me. It wuz Heavenly. That it may be repeated, I am, at the sejestion uv Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt, in correspondence with all the temperance lecturers in the country. We want temperance lecterers at the Corners. The temperance banner must be upheld at the Corners.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Posmaster.)

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

A little episode in the life of Detective Becker, of Newark, reads like a novel writer's story. Mr. B. was ordered to Fort Wayne some time ago to work up a counterfeiting gang. After much trouble he succeeded in getting admitted to the gang under the name of "Dutch Jim." The Newark *Courier* tells the rest:

Their headquarters were in one of the cemeteries, where they met nightly, and a partly opened grave in an obscure part of the burial ground contained the spoils of not only the result of the counterfeiting, but of a number of bold robberies committed by the gang. The detective worked his case well, and was astonished to find that several of the gang were well known citizens and members of churches. Had the gang once suspected the true character of "Dutch Jim," that shrewd and cunning fellow's life would have been the forfeit. Different ones of the gang were arrested, and always "Dutch Jim" was one of the party "copped," but he managed (always by the "skin of his teeth," apparently,) to be released. At last the final blow came—the arrest of the five leaders, and "Dutch Jim" was one. They were on their way to commit a burglary in a neighboring town. Becker had telegraphed Government officers to be ready, and when the train reached the depot, the car which the burglars occupied was boarded by a dozen officers. A fearful fight occurred, and as it was not yet time for "Dutch Jim" to be made publicly known, he entered into the fight with as much earnestness, to all appearances, as did his "pals," and he did receive in return some good blows. The ringleaders were captured, and, in company with "Jim from Jersey," were put in cells. When the day of examination came, "Dutch Jim" was put on the stand, and when he gave his occupation "Government Secret Service Officer," the counterfeiters wilted, the evidence was too strong to be broken, and the gang was secured. Becker has since returned to Newark, and is now on the city force.

HANGMAN FOOTE AND JEFF DAVIS.

An Unearthed Anecdote of Two Fossil Politicians.

Foote and Davis were in Congress in 1848 (while Taylor and Cass were candidates for the Presidency,) and occupied a room together at Willard's Hotel. One evening, seated by the same fireside, Mr. Davis read aloud from a political letter of Gen. Taylor, and made running comments for Mr. Foote's delectation, which the latter thought were rather too friendly for a Democratic Senator to give expression to in the heat of a canvass. In fact, he intimated quite strongly that he thought Mr. Davis, at heart, was a Taylor man; that in spite of his professed support of the Democratic nominee, he would secretly rejoice over Gen. Taylor's election. Mr. Davis had married a daughter of Gen. Taylor, and this little circumstance, Mr. Foote suggested, was at the bottom of his colleague's compliment of the letter, adding, in his impetuous way, that it would doubtless be a very nice thing to be a son-in-law of the President—even a Whig President. Mr Davis could not brook this sarcastic intimation of treachery on his part, and retorted in severe language, one word bringing on another until the "grave and reverend" came to blows. The noise of the fisticuff aroused other Congressmen, who rushed into the room and separated the combatants, admonishing them of the shame which would attach to two distinguished Senators from the same State indulging in a disgraceful knock-down. This view of the matter naturally brought the two to terms, and like the man and wife who "urged the question of rat or mouse," they shook hands and made friends.

"Really," said Mr. Foote, after a smile all around; "really, I should not have thought of such a thing as striking Mr. Davis if he hadn't passed the first blow."

"Are you not mistaken about that?" urged Mr. Davis, apologetically.

"Indeed, I am not," retorted the impetuous.

"It is my impression you struck first," pleaded Mr. D.

"Oh, no, it was you."

"No, it was you."

"But I'll *swear* it was you."

"And I would swear it wasn't."

"You *did* strike first."

"I did *not* strike first."

"You did."

"I didn't."

"You did."

"I didn't."

"Well," said Foote at last, rising hastily from his seat, "there shan't be any dispute as to who struck first *this* time"—and as he spoke dealt Mr. Davis a stinging blow on the cheek, which resulted in another recontre that, but for the interference of mutual friends, might have been going on until now, for both are "game" all over. The question as to who struck first being thus settled, nothing serious grew out of the matter; especially as either party preferred to have the matter hushed up as speedily as possible.

THE Indiana woman who threw a burglar down stairs and broke his neck, is very sorry now. She thought it was her husband coming home tipsy again.

"WHO made you?" was asked of a small girl. She replied, "God made me that length," indicating with her hands the length of a new born infant, "and I growed the rest myself."

MARK TWAIN, in speaking of cannibalism, grows serious for once, and solemnly declares that, for his own part, he "would rather go hungry for two days than eat an old personal friend."

SPOTTED TAIL is the man for the times. He has disposed of four mothers-in-law, and whoops for the scalp of the fifth. He will lecture for $50 a night.

A DANBURY youth carries one of his girl's teeth as a fond remembrancer. When he is married he can have all her jaw.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE,
Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

The new Boarding-hall (worth $50,000.00) is finished, furnished, and occupied. This school is well endowed, and placed upon an enduring basis. Its large property enables the Board to offer great advantages at small cost.

Total Expenses for Term of Fourteen Weeks, Only $62.

The Spring Term opens March 25.
For catalogue address
fc21-5t REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M., Principal.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES.

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES,

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES;

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great varfety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Penna.
dec13-4m

WANTED BOOK AGENTS FOR THE
Great Industries
OF THE UNITED STATES;
1300 Pages and 500 Engravings!
Written by 20 Eminent Authors, including
JOHN B. GOUGH AND HORACE GREELEY.

This work is a complete history of all branches of industry, processes of manufacture, etc., in all ages. It is a complete encyclopedia of arts and manufactures, and is the most entertaining and valuable work of information on subjects of general interest ever offered to the public. We want Agents in every town of the United States, and no Agent can fail to do well with this book. One agent sold 133 copies in eight days, another sold 368 in two weeks. Our agent in Hartford sold 397 in one week.

Specimens sent free on receipt of stamp.

AGENTS WANTED for the
FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.
800 Pages, 250 Engravings.

An interesting and amusing treatise on the Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It exposes Quacks, Impostors, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions.

For circulars and terms address the publishers.
J. B. BURR & HYDE,
jan3-1y Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. I. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County
The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.
Assets January 1, 1873,
$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company
Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!
feb14-3m

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.
J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MCNUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'72-1y

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

FREDERICK GEORGE, Baker and Confectioner, Diamond.

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept30-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway. sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK MRS. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS
SET IN
SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,
(WARRANTED.)
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of Every Description.
NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,
HOUSE ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB B. HUBLEY. ALEX. F. HAY.
JACOB B. HUBLEY & CO.,
CONFECTIONERS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S ICE CREAM AND DINING ROOMS.
Library Building, 195 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA. [ja31-1n

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
Smith Curtis.
Wm. C. Hunter.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock, Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—Robert Cooper, Hiram Reed, Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary, S. J. Cross, John Murray, Samuel Magaw, Henry Hice, Mattison Darragh, Benj. C. Critchlow, James M. Smith.

BEAVER.
CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I.O. O.F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.
CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. — Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. F. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M. and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.
CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Fateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nagent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.
CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

How to Use Straw.

Shall we feed straw and make up with grain, roots, &c., what the straw lacks? This is in consequence of the high price of hay. Straw, such as it is, has but little nutriment. To feed stock on this alone will impoverish it; and if brought into winter quarters in poor condition it cannot be wintered on straw alone; it will die. Now it is known by our most successful experimenters, that to feed the grains is not generally profitable—at present a losing operation. Roots, unless successfully raised, come under the same heap. As we must ever view our feed with respect to its loss or profit, it will be seen that roots and the grains as well as straw are not the feed which gives satisfaction.

What then shall we do with our straw? Not put it on a pile and let it rot down. Better spread it on your wheat fields; but best of all, use it for bedding in stables. If there is convenience to run it through a straw cutter all the better. Then, in connection with the chaff of grain and clover, nothing can well be better for bedding or absorbents of the fluid parts of the stable. Use plentifully so as to make the cleanings of the stables comparatively dry, so as to handle without danger from filth. This makes a clean, healthy thing of your stables, and secures you all the benefit of the urine and excrements, which otherwise, to a great extent, would be lost. Here straw makes manure as saves it. Thus the whole benefit is recived by the land, the straw to be reproduced as it readily will be. Now in feeding it, but part will be retained for the use of the animal. Still would not this part be a benefit of more use to the animal than to the dung heap? That depends whether anything can be raised cheaper to put in its place.

Where land produces, say twenty dollars' worth of grain per acre, (at present prices,) this same land with a close stand (thick sowing) will realize about three tons of clover, or clover and some timothy, in two cuttings—cutting both crops when green *and their* substance all available. Such material is worth, according to present prices, twenty dollars per ton, being the best kind of hay, amounting to sixty dollars per acre. But drop to fifty and raise the grain amount five dollars, and there will be saved as an offset to the straw. and as but a share of the benefit (nutriment) of the straw—as is also the case with old ripe hay—can be appropriated in feeding, and as all or nearly at that of the clover can be made available, so it will be seen that straw is a comparative damage as a feeding crop. It is this because a cheaper and much more profitable feed can be secured. Cattle relish tender, well cured grass. It has a healthful effect upon them; produces largely of milk, good milk, and makes a moderately rich manure if fed freely. We therefore discard straw from the feed rack and put it under the feet of stock. It will improve straw to cook it; will make its substance more largely available, and more relished by stock. But the expense and trouble of thus preparing and feeding it has a discouraging look. There is no doubt about the other feed, the green, well cured clover, or clover mixed with timothy. Little or no grain need be fed with it. This is profitable.—*Cor. Utica Herald.*

Growing Asparagus.

One of the vegetables which every farm might have at very small trouble and cost, and yet which is one not often found in the farmer's garden, is asparagus. It is at the same time one of the most desirable. It is very rare to find a person who does not like it. It is probable that the reason it is not more grown is an idea that it is a costly thing to start. There is some reason for the prevalence of this idea. Almost all the works on gardening would indicate that a great deal of labor and trouble was necessary in order to start an asparagus bed properly. They say the earth must be dug up two feet deep, that load on load of manure must be incorporated with the earth; and possibly they will urge the importance of some rare and costly fertilizer as an essential ingredient in a proper asparagus bed.

But all these things are unnecessary. Any rich garden soil is good for asparagus. It need be planted only as other things are planted. Some say set the roots a foot deep, but four inches below the surface is plenty. It is not well to plant them too thick, or the sprouts will be small. Twenty inches or two feet apart is a good distance. Plants one year old, or two if they can be had, are the best. If one be at a distance from stores to get roots, seeds may be sown and the beds made the next year. These can be sown in rows, like peas.

An asparagus bed once made will last for years, with no trouble but an annual manuring and forking over every year, and one or two hoeings during the summer to keep the bed clear of weeds; but, except on the score of neatness and cleanliness, this is scarcely necessary where an annual spring forking over is given. Almost all other crops have to be reset and otherwise cared for every year, while this is an enduring crop; and we are quite sure there is nothing which will give one so much pleasure and satisfaction as a good asparagus bed.

Keeping Hens.

In general a singing hen is a laying hen; certainly a hen will carry out the adage just as a comfortable, contented cow is a good milker. And this is the secret of both cow and hen. Feed well, treat well, and you make happy and contented. A company of hens, therefore, must not be crowded; must not be cold; must not suffer from bad or insufficient food. A hen must not be disturbed or annoyed in any way. It must not suffer from foul water, but must have clean water at all times. It must have a dust spot to wallow in; a quiet retreat to lay its eggs, and an easy place to roost. It must have plenty of light. All this makes summer for the hen, summer in winter. And what will prevent it from laying, singing and laying? Any breed will do well, some better than others. Never keep a hen till it is old, either for its flesh or its eggs. Hens thus treated will never fail to do well, especially the best breeds. It is a safe investment. And these investments in small colonies may be multiplied at will, each independent of each other, although adjoining. It will be seen here, as in other things, that principles must be aimed at. These may be carried out in various ways. Each one is to do this himself. If not capable he is likely to be unsuccessful with hens.

Crossing Cotswold and Merino Sheep.

A few days ago one of our sheep men, who has been for two or three seasons using a Cotswold ram on his high grade Merino ewes, invited me to look at a nice flock of lambs which he had just turned into a meadow near his house. We discussed the propriety of thus crossing the breeds, he advocating it strongly. I expressed the opinion that one crossed for the production of "lamb" for the table was the extent allowable, and that the second cross, though possibly affording carcass, would not be profitable by reason of the small amount and poor quality of the fleece. He is a man given to change of views without any positive proof that he is in error, and I was, greatly surprised on meeting him this morning to learn that he had been making a thorough investigation of the matter, and had felt constrained to admit that such is the fact in his own case. I think the introduction and use of coarse wool rams among the flocks of Vermont has been immensely injurious to the best interest of our flockmasters, though they have made a very good thing of it temporarily by raising "lamb." With a stock of old high grade or pure bred Merino ewes and no desire to perpetuate the flock, but only to raise lambs for the shambles, the practice is admissable but no further.—*Country Gentleman*

WORTH PRESERVING.—The *Medical Home* has the following receipts which may be of value:

A tea made of Chestnut leaves, and drank in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 18 72.

PAID UP CAPITAL

$120,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. W. W. JONES — HON. C. H. SCRIBNER,
HON. C. A. KING, — HON. W. A. COLLINS
WM. BAKER, — F. J. KING,
S. H. BERGEN, — C. H. COY,
C. L. LUCE, — PERRY CRABBS,
J. R. SWIGART, — ROBERT CUMMINGS,
JOHN CUMMINGS, — L. T. THAYER,
FRED EATON, — J. R. OSBORNE,
WAGER SWAYNE, — CLARENCE MORRIS,
J. W. ROSS, — E. W. E. KOCH,
PELEG T. CLARKE, — W. S. WAITE,
CHAS. COCHRAN.

OFFICERS.

S. H. BERGEN, President.

F. J. KING, Vice President.

CHARLES COCHRAN, Secretary.

J. F. ARIS, Assistant Secretary.

W. W. JONES, Medical Examiner.

WILLIAM BAKER, Attorney.

THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to travel by, the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY,

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard of the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the vuality. Large prices allowed for Second hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.
I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a most magnificent Instrument.

From the Independent.
The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for unoccupied territory.

ADDRESS

WING & SON,

423 Broome St., N. Y. [ja31-6m

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.

feb4'73-1y.

Hardware.

J. S. WINANS

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, IRON, GLASS, AND RICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

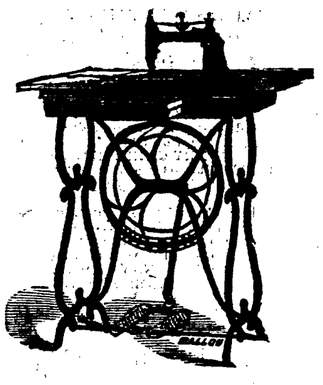
EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE IT.



THE NEW WILSON

UNDER FEED SEWING MACHINE.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL WARRANTEE FOR FIVE YEARS FURNISHED WITH EACH MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED

IN OPPOSITION

TO THE HIGH PRICED

SEWING MACHINE COMBINATION.

PRICE COMPLETE $50 00.

We take pleasure in showing it.

LEE S. SMITH,

GENERAL AGENT,

NO. 14 SIXTH ST., (LATE ST. CLAIR.,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS WANTED IN THIS COUNTY.

Most Liberal Terms both in per cent and time.

nov15 6m.

G. L. EBERHART. W. L. BEDISON

A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want

To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
Your House Insured,
Your Goods Insured,
Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
To Sell a Farm,
Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,

nov29-tf. Executor.

Miscellaneous.

SPEYER & SONS,

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, ROPE AND OAKUM, FARMERS' IRON, AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
100 " FALCON "
15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR,
30 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES,
150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS,
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

AT

SPEYER & SONS,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, *TABLE CUTLERY,* WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

dec26'70-1y—no15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

BRUCE & BARKER,

HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND

PAPER HANGING,

MAIN STREET, (opposite the Bank),

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.

mar24'71—1y.

F. A. OVERING,

PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

WIRE WORKER,

Manufacturer of

DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,

Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c

NO. 10 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & CO.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Lake's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

nov8 RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bills Approved—New Sloops of War—Civil Service Examinations—The Salary Vote—The Cabinet.

Correspondence of the Radical.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1873.

The President has approved a joint resolution tendering congratulations of the American people to the people of Spain, on the establishment of a republic in that country. Also the following acts of Congress:

Act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by R. R., or other means of transportation within the United States.

Granting rights of way through public lands to Utah Northern R. R. Co.

Providing for completion of a military road from Santa Fe to Laos, New Mexico.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, at St. Louis.

Amendatory acts to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes.

Providing for the erection of public buildings for post office and other United States offices at Jersey City, N. J. To provide for the sale of lands of the United States containing coal in Pittsburgh.

Act amendatory of the Homestead act entitling honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children to acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States and the amendments thereto.

Act supplemental to incorporate the Texas Pacific railroad company and construction of its road, and for other purposes.

Suppressing the trade in and circulation of obscene literature and articles of immoral use.

The Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department will hold a series of examinations, beginning on the 24th inst., for the purpose of filling forty vacancies in clerkships of class 1, "$1,200," now existing in that department. Applications will be received till the 17th inst., and every person who shall hall have on file on that day a complete application showing sufficient merit to justify the placing of his name on the list of candidates eligible for examination, will be summoned to appear.

There has as yet been no correct list of the yeas and nays in the House on the salary question. On the adoption of the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, this being the test question, the vote was as follows, Democrats and Liberal Republicans in italics:

YEAS—Messrs. Averill, *Banks Bigby*, Bingham, *Blair* of Missouri, *Boarman*, Boles, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, *Caldwell, Carroll*, Cobb Cochlan, *Conner, Critcher, Crossland*, Darrall, Dickey, *Du Bose*, Duell, *Duke, Eldridge*, Elliott, *Foster* of Pennsylvania, Garfield, *Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks*, Harmer, *Harker*, Harris, Hay, Hazelton of New Jersey, *Heradon*, Houghton, *Kendall, King, Lamison*, Lampert, Lansing, *Leach*, Lowe, Maynard, *McHenry*, McJunkin, McKee, *McKinney, McNeely, Meyers*, Morey, *Morphis*, Myers, Negley, *Niblack* of Florida, Packard, Parker, Peck, Pierce, *Perry*, Platt, *Price*, Prindle, Ramey, *Randall, Rice* of Kentucky, *Robinson, Rogers* of New York, *Rogers* of North Carolina, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, *Sherwood, Sloss*, Snapp, Snyder, *Sloan*, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, *Sutherland*, Sypher, Taffee, Thomas, *Townsend* of New York, Turner, *Tuthill*, Twichell, *Voorhees, Waddell*, Wallace, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, *Wilson* of Indiana, *Winchester, Young*—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, *Archer, Arthur*, Barber, *Barnum*, Beatty, *Bell, Bird Blair* of Michigan, *Bright*, Buffington, Bunnell, Birchard, *Campbell*, Clarke, Coburn, Conger, Cotton, *Cox, Crebs*, Crocker, *Davis*, Dawes, Donnan, *Doe*, Eames, *Ely, Farnsworth*, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Foster of Michigan, *Frye, Goodrich*, Hale, *Hambleton, Handley*, Harris of Virginia, *Hiscox*, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hunter, *Hyndman*, Kellogg, *Kerr*, Ketcham, Killinger, *Lewis*, Lynch, *Marshall, McClelland*, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, *McIntyre*, Merriam, *Merrick*, Monroe, *Niblack* of Indiana, Orr, Packer, Palmer, *Parker* of New Hampshire, Pendleton, Poland, Roberts, Ellis H. Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Session, Shellabarger, Shoemaker, *Slater, Slocum*, H. B. Smith of New York, J. A. Smith of Ohio, W. C. Smith of Vermont, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, *Stevens*, Stevenson, *Terry*, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Upson, Waldon, Waldron, *Warren, Wells*, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson—95.

Of the 192 yeas, 52 were Republicans, and 50 Democrats and Liberal Republicans. Of the 95 nays, 58 were Republican and 37 Democrats and Liberal Republicans; of the 52 Republican yeas, 23 were Southern members; and of the 102 yeas, 55 were outgoing members, not elected to the Forty-third Congress. There is a very strong and sincere disinclination on the part of some Senators as well as some members of the House to taking the back pay allowed by the increase of members' salaries. Inasmuch as it would seem over-virtuous for any member to singly take the position of refusing it, there is some talk of securing united action on the part of quite a number, who feel opposed to the principle, and thus make their disapprobation the more emphatic.

There is much speculation relative to the Cabinet, founded on the mere report that recently the members of it have formally tendered their resignations, this necessitating new nominations to the Senate. The question about the Cabinet was, however, settled last Fall, soon after the re-election of President Grant. At a Cabinet meeting, all the members being present, they informed him that, wishing to do nothing whatever to embarrass him in his administration, they would tender their resignations to take effect on the 4th of March ensuing. The President expressed his thanks for their friendly feelings, and informed them he had no desire for any one of them to withdraw from their present positions, but preferred they should all remain. Nothing has since occurred to change the position of affairs as it existed at that time. The only immediate change will be in the Secretaryship of the Treasury, should the present incumbent be elected to the Senate of the United States.

SAM.

Address of the Temperance Union.

To the Voters of Beaver County:

Your votes on the third Friday of this month will determine whether dram shops shall be licensed in this county, and the responsibility of continuing these institutions now rests upon you.

There is no patriot or christian, who does not deplore the crime and wretchedness, which the dram shop has entailed upon society. It has killed more men in our country than war. It has destroyed some men of the brightest intellects. It robs the family of its sacred attractions, and introduces wretchedness, degradations and vice. It largely increases the burden of taxation. It furnishes most of the criminal cases brought into our courts. Through its influence the prison and the poor house receive a large proportion of their inmates. It robs society of its industry and virtue. It not only makes men useless, but it makes them burdensome and dangerous to the community. The business of the dram shop becomes lucrative just in proportion to the increase of tippling and drunkenness among the people: in other words it is a successful business, just in proportion as the bodies and souls of men are destroyed by it. Now the question is, shall such a business as this be continued under the sanction of law? So far as Beaver county is concerned, this question is to be settled by your vote at the coming election. Some of you are happily removed to some little distance from these haunts of vice; but the law makes you equally responsible, in deciding this question, with those who live in places which are now groaning under this curse. Poor, weak inebriates cannot resist the temptations of the dram shop; but some of them in this county, on their sober days, may be heard imploring you to remove the temptation. The wives and children, who by this traffic have been made homeless, have no voice in the decision of this question; but in your hands the law has placed the responsibility of removing, or of continuing the curse.

The Local Option Law is not all that temperance men desire; nor is it all that they will yet demand. But *it is* the law. The issue which it presents is one that must be met. The decision will either be in favor of license or against it. We confidently anticipate a victory for the temperance cause in Beaver county. The boroughs of this county, which have already voted, have given large majorities against license. But let us make this victory an overwhelming one. The war with the rum traffic will thereby be made shorter Taxation will be less burdensome. Pauperism and crime will be diminished. Many noble youths, and perhaps some of your dear children may thus be saved from falling into a drunkard's grave.

On behalf of the Beaver County Temperance Union.

J. I. FRAZER,
J. H. AUGHEY,
FRANK EDGAR,
and others,
Special Committee.

New Advertisements.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY

OF RUNNING

A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

CAN SELL THOUSANDS!!

PLAIN HOME TALK.

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs Dr E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington Ave., N.Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is, as it is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3.25, and sent, postage prepaid everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS," worth $10.00, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th street, New York. mar7-3w

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

PITTSBURGH

MARBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

JAMES OLD,

193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. nov1-3m

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.30	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	3.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4 00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12 12PM	4.55	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10 40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		8.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.30	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m.

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

SAWS

[ESTABLISHED 1830.]

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

EVERY SAW WARRANTED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World

7 EXTENSIVE FACTORIES.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

THE CELEBRATED

Estey Cottage Organs

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Vick's FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost Those who afterwards send money to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.

The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making RURAL HOMES, DINING TABLE DECORATIONS, WINDOW GARDENS, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. 130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb COLORED PLATE and CHROMO COVER. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, New York.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher,

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1634, Post-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

LOCAL OPTION—

As viewed by the official organ of the LIQUOR INTERESTS. Subscription $3 per year; Clubs of 10, $25. Address *American Liquor Men's Advocate Co.*, No. 100 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY SENDING *only* 25 CENTS to JAMES W. REMINGTON, at Moundsville, Marshall Co., W. Va., you will receive by return mail 500 useful receipts.

WORKING CLASS—MALE OR FEMALE.

$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HORRIBLE!

I suffered with CATARRH thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send receipt, postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 176, Syracuse, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10!

Under authority of special legislative act of the 16th of March, 1871, the Trustees now announce the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1873.

At this Concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000	each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all cash		$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent Concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WHOLE TICKETS ONLY will be issued.

Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.

The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.

The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't,
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

As the time for the Concert is close at hand (April 8th), parties wanting tickets should in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention.

THOS E. BRAMLETTE.
Agent Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

New Advertisements.

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood-Working Machinery Generally.

Specialties:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union St., WORCESTER, MASS.

I. B. WITHERBY, G. J. RUGG, S. M. RICHARDSON.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE & BLAST

ENGINES.

Saw Mill, Flouring Mill and Blast Furnace Machinery.

H. & F. BLANDY, Newark, Ohio.

$1000 REWARD,

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, } Adm'rs.
JAMES EATON, }

feb21 6t

STATEMENT OF ROCHESTER INSURANCE COMPANY.

FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

ASSETS.

Mortgages and other securities	$59,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	30,555 00
Cash in Bank	15,591 59
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	656 34
Expenses, Salaries, &c	1,140 13
Cancelled Policies	2 50
Premiums in hands of Agents	432 00
	$107,938 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Premiums	7,636 63
Accrued Interest	300 00
Commission	1 50
	$107,938 13

feb28 JOHN GRÆBING, Jr., Sec'y.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of an election to be held at the time and places of holding election for township and municipal officers of said election districts, for the purpose of voting for or against the Act know as the Local Option Law approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, which provides as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county of this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received, shall be counted and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the judge of said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: *Provided*, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of licenses: *Provided*, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county: *And provided further*, that all license granted after the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said treasurers shall be entitled to credit in their accounts with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until at an election as above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license: *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of license to druggists, or the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, That the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-seventh day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

THEREFORE, I, CHAMBERLIN WHITE, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified voters of Beaver county that an election will be held for that purpose on FRIDAY, 21ST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, at the following places and districts within the county, to wit:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school house in the borough of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd., in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Green township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district,) will meet at the school house near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at school house No 5 in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of Wm. Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the carpenter shop of Thos. Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville school house in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickly township will meet at the house of Saml Burns in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Minis, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of St Clair borough will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the office of P. L. Grim in New Galilee.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Glasgow will meet at the school house in said borough.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the work "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like note on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness who shall be a qualified elector that he had resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offering was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

The said special election shall be held in each ward, borough, township and district of the county at the same time, and between the hours fixed by law for holding the annual municipal and township elections in the respective districts.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong at the time fixed by law for opening the annual municipal and township elections in said district, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of said inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at any election or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, That the freemen, citizens of the United States between twenty one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall have not have paid taxes.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification give aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding two months

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the same intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Given under my hand at my office in Beaver, this 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA., February 25, 1873.

New Advertisements.

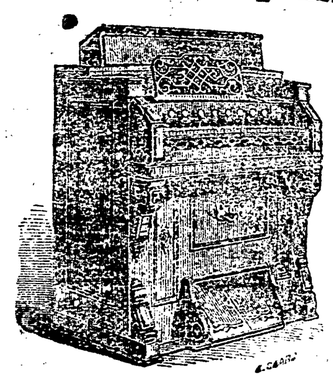
S. HAMILTON,

51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Cheapest and Best House in the City.

The Largest and Best Selected stock of

Pianos & Organs,



TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A

DECKER & BARNES PIANO,

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,

CRAMER & CO. PIANO,

BRADFORD & CO

PARLOR GEM PIANO,

OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED

Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL-VOICED

STERLING ORGAN.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

We guarantee to sell

AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT

As is in the market, at Prices that

DEFY COMPETITION,

and on terms to suit the purchaser.

Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.

For Catalogue and full particulars call or address the Manufacturer's General Agents.

S. Hamilton & Co.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Græbing,
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar,
M. Campbell,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Daniel Brenner.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't.
H. J.